

CONFESSES

Harry Abel Fired Shot That Killed Otto Eggersmann.

Harry Abel, who resides a mile northeast of Chestnut Ridge, came to Seymour Saturday evening and confessed to Mayor Kyte and others that he fired the shot that killed Otto Eggersmann as they with others were walking home from a religious meeting held at the Chestnut Ridge school house Friday night. After making his confession and talking the matter over with his lawyer, Ed Elsner and one or two others, Abel, who is about twenty-three years of age, was allowed to return home. It is reported that he came to Seymour Saturday morning to give himself up and had not the courage to do it. He returned home and talked with his relatives and some of those who knew that he was responsible for the accident then came back to Seymour in the evening and related his story.

He says he was at Seymour Friday afternoon and purchased some groceries. He returned to Farmington on the seven o'clock car accompanied by William B. Marling, a boy seventeen years of age. When they got off at Farmington they met George Lewis and George Marling, who were going to Chestnut Ridge to church and they got back on and went with them. Abel says he went out of the school house before the services closed, that he saw Eggersmann and spoke to him calling him by name, as they were on good terms. Eggersmann replied "Hello Harry," and that was about all that was said. As they started home he took out his revolver, which he says is an old-fashioned gun, and was loading it when his finger slipped off the lock and the gun was discharged.

Coroner Dowden arrived from Brownstown Saturday morning and examined a number of witnesses. On Sunday morning he returned here on No. 4 and went to Chestnut Ridge accompanied by Ralph Applewhite. He also called Dr. Empson, of Dudleytown, who conducted a post mortem examination and located the bullet in the lower back part of the head. The ball was a 32 short and had ranged upward and backward. It entered the left temple and passed almost directly through the center of the head till it struck the skull on the opposite side about 1 1/2 inches above and back from the top of the right ear. It then went backward and downward into the back of the head.

Funeral services were conducted at the residence at one o'clock Sunday afternoon and at the German Lutheran church at Dudleytown at two o'clock, by the pastor, Rev. Dehmer. The funeral was largely attended, the friends coming for miles to show their respect and love for the deceased and to sympathize with the sorrowing relatives. The remains were interred in the Lutheran cemetery at Dudleytown. Mr. and Mrs. Eggersmann are the parents of eight children, six sons and two daughters and this is the first death in the family.

While the funeral services were in progress Coroner Dowden and Ralph Applewhite were continuing the official investigation of the accident. Andy Horn and William Noe were examined at the former's home and Dr. Empson gave his testimony as to the post mortem examination. Horn and Noe and George Marling were about twenty-five yards from Abel when the shot was fired and Horn saw the flash of the gun.

The coroner went to the home of the Marlings and George Lewis, where William Marling and George Lewis, who were nearest Abel, related their story. Marlings and Lewis were walking north, one along each wagon track. Lewis was on the right. Abel was walking two steps behind Lewis and a few feet to the right of the track. The boys heard him say "George" and as they looked around saw the flash of the gun. The ball passed over Lewis' shoulder. Almost immediately the boys heard some one in the crowd ahead say that Eggersmann was shot and they ran to him. Eggers-

mann was lying in the middle of the road. A little later Abel took hold of George Lewis' arm and said "lets go home." Lewis was not feeling kindly toward Abel about the affair and replied that he would go when he got ready. Later they walked up the railroad together but did not discuss the shooting very much as there was one in the crowd who did not know who fired the shot. After Abel left them Lewis told George Marling how it had happened. The evidence shows Eggersmann to have been somewhere between 30 and 65 yards from Abel when the shot was fired. William B. Marling, the seventeen-year-old boy who was with Abel in Seymour, stated that both he and Abel had been drinking beer. Some of the witnesses testified that they smelled whiskey in the crowd that night.

Saturday afternoon Abel went to the home of Lewis and Marling to have a talk with them. He asked George Lewis if he knew who fired the shot and got the reply that he did. He then said he was going to Seymour Sunday afternoon to give himself up and Lewis said that was the thing to do.

Abel was at Seymour Sunday and allowed to return home again in the afternoon. Coroner Dowden, Ralph Applewhite and a representative of the REPUBLICAN, who had been present at the coroner's investigation, returned here about five o'clock Sunday afternoon. An affidavit was made out by Prosecutor Swails, and signed by the coroner and a writ issued for Abel's arrest. Sheriff McOsker was called from Brownstown and after consultation it was decided to defer action till Abel returned to Seymour Monday.

The people of the Chestnut Ridge neighborhood are considerably wrought up about the affair and while there seems to be a strong impression that the shooting was accidental they feel that Abel's excuse is a poor one.

There have been many false rumors afloat, some which would make it look worse for Abel but these are the facts as well as the REPUBLICAN could get them from eyewitnesses and from the testimony given at the coroner's inquest.

Success Flour, 75 cents per sack, at all Grocers. n9d

AN EXCELLENT PROGRAM.

Strong Musical Characters Who Will Appear At Artists Recital.

The Progressive Music Club has arranged for one of the best musical entertainments ever brought to this city, which will occur at the opera house Tuesday night, November 9. The selection of artists for this occasion includes four of the most popular musicians in the country, whose talents have attracted the most favorable attention of music-loving people.

Miss Effie Jeanette Carter is a vocalist of rare ability, and has met with a hearty response of appreciation in many of the musical centers where none but artists of great promise can secure recognition. Her performance alone is worth the price of admission. Mrs. Henrietta Kitchell-Blakeman is a pianist of remarkable skill and talent. She has created a demand among musical societies throughout the country, and it is fortunate that the club was able to include her with the remarkable list of attractions included in the program. The musical critics and the press have placed her high in the list of those who possess extraordinary musical genius and the opportunity to hear her should be appreciated by all who are interested.

Miss Katherine Bauer has an established reputation as a violinist, and the musical critics have accorded her high rank in the profession. People who are informed concerning musical events are not unfamiliar with her name.

As an accompanist Miss Paula Kipp has acquired fame throughout the country. It is justly deserved.

This list of attractions in a musical way is an event not to be considered lightly, and the Progressive Music Club has risked a great deal in bringing these people to this city.

Frank Lemp Doing Well

Will Lemp returned from Indianapolis Sunday evening where he had been at the bedside of his brother, Frank Lemp, Jr. He reports that he left his brother resting very well and with very little fever. Dr. Cook, who has the case in charge, says that he is doing as well as could be expected. His many friends are glad to hear these favorable reports.

The Artists recital at the Opera house Tuesday evening Nov. 9, is the strongest musical event ever brought to the city, and the public should give it generous patronage. n9d

Big reductions in cobs if taken at once. G. H. Anderson. tf

CORTLAND

Some Facts About One Of The Oldest Towns in Jackson County.

In 1822, or about six years after Jackson county was organized under an act of the Territorial Legislature, Jacob Brown erected a home in the eastern part of Hamilton township, which afterwards proved to be the first house ever build in the town of Cortland. About ten years later a second house was constructed by James Wilson, and in a short time other dwellings were erected by Samuel W. Holmes and Benjamin F. Hopewell.

The place was named by Cyrus L. Dunham who was a member of Congress at the time the postoffice was established. When it was decided by Congress to place a post-office there, Mr. Dunham wrote to Jacob Brown and asked him to give the town a name. Mr. Brown desired to call it Brownville, but as there was one village in Indiana by that name the name could not be accepted and Mr. Dunham, who was from Cortland, New York, named the village in honor of his home town in this native state.

The early history of Cortland and Hamilton township is linked very closely with the names of Andrew Robertson, Elias Day and Jacob Brown. It is said that Mr. Robertson was the first settler in the township, having moved there in 1817. He was followed a year later by Elias Day, and in 1819 by Jacob Brown. When these sturdy pioneers took possession of their land, the country was vastly different from that which now constitutes Hamilton township. Like much of the land in this part of the state, it was covered with a dense forest in which could be found many kinds of wild animals. There are several residents now living in Cortland, who have hunted deer within a few miles of their homes, and one pioneer of the county said that squirrels were so numerous it was necessary to go through the fields beating tin pans and ringing bells to frighten them away so that they would not destroy the small crops. Hamilton township at one time had an abundance of large sugar maple trees, and one of the busiest times of the early settlers was in the "sugar season."

The first store in the town of Cortland was owned by Jacob Brown, who was also the first postmaster. The store was located on the lot where E. B. Douglass now resides. It is said the stock of merchandise was purchased at Madison and brought overland in a four horse wagon. At this time the most important trading points were at Madison and Cincinnati, and the people thought nothing of hauling their products to these places and bringing in return a load of goods.

As the old state road runs through the town, the people in this section of the county did not experience the extreme hardships of travel which were so common in other parts of the county and state. A mill was early established at Rockford, and later one at Cortland, affording the pioneers adequate mill facilities at their own homes. Among the older men now living in Cortland, and who have seen the change in the country and assisted in its advancement, are George Findley, Jacob Brown, Jesse Isaacs and C. F. Nordman.

The citizens of Hamilton township realized the importance of educational training and have always endeavored to give their children the best education possible. An excellent high school course is maintained, besides the regular common school branches. The present enrollment of the high school is about thirty and there are over 110 pupils in all of the departments. In the past year alone there has been an increase of over 66 per cent in the enrollment, which shows the progress which is being made. The principal, L. L. Lydy, is assisted by a corps of four able teachers. Under the direction of the present trustee, J. T. Pruden, the schools have had a steady growth, and many things are being contemplated for the

betterment of the educational system. It is thought that an eight months' term will soon be inaugurated, and some extensive improvements be made on the building within the next twelve months. The township is indeed fortunate in having their schools under the leadership of such men as Mr. Pruden and Prof. Lydy.

There is but one church building in the town that being called the Union church. The Methodist and Christian denominations now hold regular meetings in this building, and both churches have strong and active congregations.

The farms around Cortland are among the best in the county and much of the land is readily sold at \$150 per acre. Like most small towns which are surrounded by good agricultural districts, Cortland is a good market center and much of the produce is sold in that place. The stores located there are doing a profitable business and have a large trade. Among the merchants of Cortland are J. T. Pruden, Bottorff Bros., Orville Wheeler and R. D. Hays, who is also the present efficient postmaster.

Near Beer Decision.

Over at Portsmouth, Ohio, last Saturday the Circuit court of the Fourth district handed down an opinion that will cause the dealers in the so-called "near" beer to take notice. Judge Walters, who announced the opinion of the court declared that no matter what percentage of alcohol in a malt beverage, it is still a malt liquor and therefore its sale is prohibited in "dry" territory. Though it had been proved at the trial that the stuff was non-intoxicating that made no difference it was a malt beverage. A government license was taken out to protect the dealer from prosecution by the United States and that license was held to be prima facie evidence that the dealer was selling intoxicating beverages. This decision from so high a court will put a crimp in the "near beer" venders.

District Meeting.

The district stewards of the Seymour Conference of the Methodist church held their annual meeting at ten o'clock this morning at the Methodist church in this city. There are about thirty charges in the district, and each is entitled to one delegate, but only about twenty stewards were present. The meeting is presided over by Dr. M. B. Hyde, the district superintendent. The financial condition and other matters pertaining to the welfare of the church and the members of this district will be discussed. The meeting adjourned this afternoon.

A Valuable Booklet Free.

Any person who will call at A. J. Pellen's Drug store will be given a little booklet written by an eminent authority. Every family has one or more people who have eczema, pimples, dandruff, ring worm, tetter, prickley heat, hives or some form of skin or scalp disease. This booklet is written in such a plain, simple manner that any person after a perusal of it can tell what is the matter with them and can at once proceed to get a simple home treatment that will destroy the germ life that causes the disease, and in this way effect a complete cure of any form of skin disease.

Sunday School Reports.

ATTENDANCE		COLLECTION	
Methodist	160	4	77
Baptist	139	4	30
Presbyterian	80	2	48
German Methodist	78	1	28
Central Christian	53	1	02
St. Paul	48		74
Nazarene	45	4	68
Woodstock	41	1	17
Second Baptist	14		39
Total	658	\$20.	83

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrah that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrah Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Hall's Catarrah Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by all druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Finest line of burntwood in the city. Welthoff-Kernan Music Co. n10d

SEYMOUR NOW DRY

Thirsty Customers Bid Fond Farewell to Licensed Saloon.

The licenses of the two remaining saloons expired at eleven o'clock Saturday night and Jackson county is now without a licensed saloon, having been voted dry by a majority of the voters under the provisions of the county local option law. For several weeks the two saloons in this city have been the only ones within a radius of fifty miles and have done a large business. They have had a heavy patronage not only from Jackson county, but from the surrounding "dry" territory, and during the last few weeks much liquor has been carried from Seymour in baskets and suit cases.

The police department desiring to prevent any disturbances which might attend the closing days of the two saloons, stationed policemen at each of the saloons, every night for several weeks, and on Saturday night the regular force was assisted by several special patrolmen. About a month ago the I. C. & S. traction company found it necessary to place policemen upon all the late cars out of the city. After this action was taken the company experienced but little trouble with passengers who had imbibed too freely while in this city.

It is said that the trade Saturday was so much greater than the saloon keepers anticipated that their supply of beer was exhausted and "dry beer" was sold in large quantities to the thirsty customers. It was reported that many of the purchasers were unaware that the "dry beer" had been substituted and drank it believing they were getting the genuine amber fluid.

This is the second time in the history of Seymour that the city has been without the licensed saloon. The first time was in 1853, after the first saloon had been in existence about a month. It is said that the first saloon was opened 56 years ago, by James M. Smith. About four weeks after he began business holes were bored up through the floor into the barrels where he kept his liquor and the entire supply was lost. He never opened his saloon again, and it was several months before another was opened.

As there are no licensed saloons in the immediate territory surrounding this city, the people will be given an opportunity to decide for themselves whether the sale of intoxicating liquors is a benefit or detriment to the locality. The laws regarding the illegal sale of liquor are very stringent, and the punishment for the offender very severe. It seems to be the desire of the majority of the people to enforce the law, and punish any attempt at illegal selling.

Telephone 132, Schmitt's bakery. We deliver. dtf

Real Estate Transfers.

Reported by Miss Clara Massman abstractor and loans. Masonic building, Seymour.

Freeman O. Henderson to Jos. B. Henderson, 118 A. Carr Tp. \$450.

Wm. C. Blackwell to Howard Waggoner, 20 A., Salt Creek Tp. \$55.

Collin McCord to John A. McCord, 80 A., Salt Creek Tp. \$500.

John W. Alexander to Jas. Cummings, 40 A., Owen Tp. \$125.

Geo. W. Smith to Albert Prather Jr., pt lot 7 blk A., Medora, \$200 1/4

Lucella Mary Fischer to Wm. F. Owing, 46 A., Jackson Tp. \$1100.

Samuel S. Wible to Wm. Gorbet, lot 20, Glenlawn, \$600.

Jack. Co. L. & T. Co. to Isis Gorbet, lot 23, Glenlawn, \$100.

Guy W. Mayberry et al to Chas. E. Stout, 120 A., Salt Creek Tp. \$2000.

Francis B. Schill to Lida Barch, part of 15-4-6 Vernon Tp. \$250.

Jos. C. Goss to John W. Goss, 2 A., Brownstown Tp., \$1.

Gets Good Place.

Harry Himebaugh went to Jeffersonville today where he takes a situation as stenographer in the quarter-master's office at the government depot, an excellent place. He gets the place entirely through the merit of a civil service examination that he passed last April. The position is a good one and Harry is worthy that sort of a situation. He is a young man of high character and a very capable stenographer.

Tuesday Club.

The regular meeting of the Tuesday Club tomorrow afternoon will be held with Mrs. Harry M. Miller on north Chestnut street.

Success Flour, 75 cents per sack, at all Grocers. n9d

Shave with Berdon, the barber.

Traps Five Hawks.

The hawks have been playing havoc among the chickens out in Hamilton township and William Hodapp has found a way to catch them. He has captured five recently. He put up a post somewhat higher than the fence and at a point where the hawks were in the habit of coming around. On the top of the post he put a steel trap. Up to date five hawks have been caught in the trap. He thinks that other farmers would try the same plan the hawks would soon be thinned out.

Base Ball.

Baseball is the principal attraction in Dudleytown these days. The parochial school under Mr. Gotsch meets the public school under Mr. Kiley every day and a warm game invariably results. Three games played the past week resulted in two tie games and a victory of 8 to 6 in favor of the Gotsch school. Dr. Empson, Trustee Goecker, Mr. Tie-meier and other old heads were rooting for the boys, as they are all enthusiastic fans.

Large Funeral.

The funeral of Mrs. Walter Himler Saturday afternoon at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Smith, was largely attended. The many floral tributes were evidence of the high esteem in which she was held by her many friends. She was a member of the Central Christian church and a large portion of the membership of that church attended the funeral. A long procession of sorrowing friends and relatives followed the remains to Riverview where the interment occurred.

Miss Effie Jeanette Carter who will appear at the Artists recital Tuesday night has a light, nice soprano voice and uses it effectively, reaching the highest tones with perfect ease. n9d

DIED.

HENDERSON:—Mrs. Gertie Henderson died at her home between Medora and Sparksville last Thursday afternoon after a protracted illness. She was unconscious from Monday up to her death on Thursday. Age 34 years. She leaves a husband, three children, father, mother and two sisters. The funeral was held Sunday and was largely attended.

Card Of Thanks.

We desire to thank our friends and neighbors for their kindness shown during the death and burial of our wife and daughter, Clara Himler. We shall ever hold them in grateful remembrance.

WALTER HIMLER.

MR. AND MRS. ANDREW SMITH AND FAMILY.

Promoted.

Marion Weddel was here from Jeffersonville Sunday evening to visit his mother. He recently accepted a position at the Indiana Reformatory and after twelve days' service was promoted. He is now an officer in the machine room and has a desirable position.

Will Undergo Operation.

Bellamy Bailey, who was formerly connected with the Airdome here but who has been operating a five cent theatre at Brownstown, went to a hospital at Indianapolis Saturday where he was to undergo a surgical operation for appendicitis.

Ladies And Gentlemen.

Ladies and gentlemen. Suit hang ers 10c, worth 25cts, free to customers with every order of suit, overcoat or trousers, at A. Sclarra the Tailor, 14 east 2nd street, Seymour, Ind. n6-8d

Gold Medal and Gold Coin.

Ask your grocer for Gold Medal and Gold Coin spring wheat flour. The best on the market. n1ld

For home made bakery goods telephone Schmitt's bakery. Phone 132. Prompt delivery. dtf

Seats for the Artists recital on sale at Miller's Book store. n9d

NICKELO TONIGHT

"The Priest In The Wilderness" (Drama)

"Mardi Gras In Havana"

ILLUSTRATED SONG: "YESTERDAY"

By MISS ANNA E. CARTER

Hot Drinks

Tomato Bouillon, Beef Tea, Chocolate with Whipped Cream, Ice Cream Soda, Phosphates, All Flavors

Our Specialty is Prescription Work.

Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co. Registered Pharmacists

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THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH, Editor and Publisher
EDW. A. KEMP, Editor and Publisher

SEYMOUR - - - INDIANA.

The man who was initiated with a bed-sit fitted with a torpedo tells a story which makes some of the high school fraternity stunts assume the dignity of esoteric rites. "What fools these mortals be!"

The victory of the baseball players of the University of Keo team in the first of the series of baseball games with the team of the University of Wisconsin in Japan is further evidence that the Japanese are quick to learn.

Illinois has the champion game warden. He was sent to Fox Lake, in that state, to watch for violators of the law in regard to duck shooting, and was himself captured in the act of shooting ducks in an official way, for which a Waukegan justice of the peace fined him \$25 and costs.

The assertion of a vessel captain that there is not a port on Lake Michigan which cannot be entered by craft drawing seventeen feet reveals the progress that has been made in the improvement of lake shipping facilities. It is not long since fourteen feet was the average depth of harbors on the lake.

The death of Capt. Ferber of the French army in an aeroplane accident at Boulogne Sur Mer adds another army official to a list of those who have died as a result of aerial service. The first American name on this list is that of Lieut. Thomas Seifridge, who was killed when the Wright aeroplane fell at Washington, last year.

The British destroyer Swift is credited with a speed of nearly forty knots an hour, and is therefore recognized as the fastest thing in the King's navy. The United States has a torpedo boat named the Flusser which has steamed at the rate of 33.7 knots an hour, although she is much smaller than the Swift. When Uncle Sam gets ready to try on a larger scale, he will tie knots in the aspirations of other builders who have speed ambition.

Oshkosh is to be congratulated over its gift from Mrs. Helen A. Beach of a family homestead that is conveyed to the municipality with the provision that it shall be converted into a public school, to be known as the Orville Beach Memorial Manual Training School. Industrial education is to become general throughout the United States, and this gift will enable Oshkosh to take her place among municipalities that are progressive in this regard.

There will be wide popular interest in the plan reported from Fond du Lac of putting the Lamartine Peat, Light and Power Company in position to make fifty tons of peat briquettes a day in accordance with the process now successfully employed in Germany. There are millions of tons of available peat in the west, and one successful enterprise will inspire the establishment of many briquette factories that will materially influence the fuel market.

Lake Erie's comparative shallowness is revealed by the fact that the wreck of the lumber-laden steamer John Pridgen rests with stern on the bottom in about sixty feet of water and her bows about eight feet above the surface. This is due to the buoyancy of the lumber in the fore part of the ship and the weight of the engines near the stern. The wreck will have to be removed with dynamite, which will be applied with a view to the release of the lumber for its recovery.

A stock-feed factory has been established at Beeville, Texas, for the purpose of making the cactus fit for consumption by cattle by removing the spines from the same. When Burbank's spineless cactus takes the place of the present prickly growth factories will be unnecessary; but in the meantime the prickly variety can be had in plenty merely for the gathering, and the cost of removing the spines may be so small that the necessity of cultivating the spineless variety will no longer attract those who have profit in view through the production of a new food for livestock.

At the recent Grand Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles the grand secretary recommended that local aeries be not permitted to incur indebtedness for the installation of sideboards in club-rooms. The grand secretary urged against permitting buffet features to overshadow the fraternal features of the order, and said that 40 per cent. of the suspensions inflicted during the past year were due to troubles having their origin in the buffet. There are other organizations than the Eagles which might profit if their high officials talked to them with equal candor.

In Russia, the large landed proprietors are now using farm machinery, and demonstrating that when modern methods of agriculture are generally adopted in the Czar's domain there will be a large increase in the world's food supply. The farmers who use machinery raised 2088 pounds of rye and 2196 pounds of winter wheat per dessiatine (2.7 acres) in 1908, against 1622 and 1836 pounds respectively, raised by the peasants who adhere to their old and crude methods. There ought to be a good field for the sale of farm implements in Russia with showings of this kind to strengthen the arguments of agents.

Dr. W. E. Buehler of Chicago, who attended the international congress of physicians and surgeons at Budapest, and who was a guest of Prof. Struvenpelt at Vienna when the latter demonstrated the case of E. H. Harriman, has returned home convinced of two things. One is that American surgeons are the best in the world. The other is that "it is the careless preparation of foods that causes sickness, since nearly all disorders are found in the alimentary tract." Dr. Buehler says that the frying pan and

pastries are the ruin of the stomach. He thinks the Europeans have discovered this, but that Americans so far seem deaf to warnings.

The condemnation of the Roosevelt riding test of officers of the United States Army by Gen. Albert L. Myer is sweeping and conclusive. There are, he says, many efficient field officers, particularly in the staff and supply departments, who would never in any circumstances be required to make any such ride, while he doubts if a rate of thirty miles a day for three days in a specific number of hours has ever been demanded in actual service. He says that "A ride of a reasonable number of miles per day for five or six days continuously, with distances, camping and time such as might occur in rapid mobilization of troops, would be a practicable test." Evidently the Twentieth Century in the United States is not going on to the end as strenuously as it began.

"There lies the East—there lies India." These are the striking words on the pedestal of the Thomas H. Benton monument at St. Louis. Benton is represented with his right arm outstretched toward the West, and the words are quoted from his speech in the Senate of the United States advocating a railroad over the Rocky Mountains. Not less felicitous than this selection, which often has been praised, is that which was made for the pedestal of the William H. Seward monument unveiled yesterday on the grounds of the University of Washington—"Let us make the treaty tonight." They were uttered by Secretary of State Seward with reference to the treaty with Russia for the purchase of Alaska, the negotiation of which will always be regarded as one of the most far-sighted and statesmanlike achievements of Seward's life.

Mabelle Gilman Corey is reported to be tired of her experience with the Pittsburgh millionaire who divorced his wife that he might marry this girl of the stage. She married to get money. She has it, but finds that it does not bring happiness. "I can buy what I want, and can live in a palace, but the people who come to visit me are not the people I want to see." This sounds very real and perhaps she said it, though there is often the danger that correspondents put speeches into people's mouths. It is said to be the intention of Mrs. Corey to return to the stage. There she will be able to find gratification for her love of applause. She might have reached another solution of her problem of overcoming weariness with life if she were a woman of profound type. She might have devoted her time and the immense resources at her command to works of charity.

Surgeon John W. Goodsell of the Peary Arctic expedition makes professional observations of far wider interest than the stories of great hunting among the musk oxen and Arctic foxes. He says "the climate of the Far North during the period when the sun is above the horizon is perhaps more conducive to the recovery of tuberculosis patients than any other in the world," because the air is cold clear and dry, with more healing and invigorating qualities in it than exist in the air of the Adirondacks in the winter. But while the summer is beneficial because of this air and the continual sunshine, the winter is detrimental to consumptives because of the prolonged darkness and the depression which the absence of the sun causes. Some of these days hospital ships may take patients to the far north and keep them there until winter approaches, and then return them to dry altitudes nearer home for a continuation of the cure.

SYMPATHY FOR THE JEWS.

Emperor Nicolas Inclined to Ameliorate Conditions in His Empire.

It is said, despite statements to the contrary by the revolutionary and nihilist press in Russia and elsewhere, that Emperor Nicolas has, both prior and subsequent to his accession to the throne, manifested sympathy and good will toward the Jews. Nicolas is far more enlightened in this respect than his government and the bulk of his people. Having been informed that the law had been invoked by a number of Gentile merchants and financiers at Moscow against some of their Jewish business rivals who, in a test case, were found to have no legal rights of residence outside the pale, the Emperor issued a decree directing that by virtue of his prerogative of clemency the pale laws were to be suspended in the case of the Jews concerned and that they were to be permitted to continue living and transacting their business in Moscow without let or hindrance. This edict affects some 200 Jewish families of the better class in Moscow, who, if the law had been enforced to the letter, would have been compelled to leave the city and to abandon their interests there—interests representing, according to a conservative estimate, some \$50,000,000. At the Emperor's instance, Premier Stolypin drew up a bill which while it does not as yet comprise complete emancipation of the Jews on equal terms with the remainder of the population, but aims at eliminating a long list of oppressive regulations in connection with the right of residence of the Jews outside the pale; granting them the right to lease or to manage as agents landed property in the towns in which they permanently reside; allowing the participation by Jews in the management of limited liability companies, and freedom to embark in various trades and manufactures from which they have hitherto been barred.

Carefully Guarded Trade Secret.

Among the finest and most distinctive varieties of textile fabrics are the cloths technically known as quiltings, which, however, have nothing to do with bed quilts, but include such fabrics as piques, diamonds, matings and materials for gentlemen's light waistcoats. The important processes in the manufacture of quiltings are zealously guarded as trade secrets. They represent the finest achievements in cotton cloth. The extreme delicacy of their manufacture, may be gathered from the fact that down to even twenty-five years ago they were still largely made on the hand loom, the work being done not in mills but given out to the workers in their own homes. By constant experiment and after many failures a quilting loom was constructed which could be driven by power, though its production was only slightly faster than the hand loom. During the last twenty years great improvements have been introduced, especially at Rury, England, which came to be the center for the making of quiltings.—London Daily News.

THE NEAR PESSIMIST.

Tell me biz is comin' fine
"N' folks is doin' grand."
"N' ain't no cause t' sit an' whine:
"Come out 'n' hear th' band!"
They say green lucres hangin' low;
Fine picnics any day;
They say it, I know 'tain't so—
Not any out our way.

They say that folks t' wants t' work
Gets plums 'n' pips galore,
But ain't no fruit for them 't shirks,
Not even jest th' core;
They say they's work a-plenty, too—
They say it, I know 'tain't so—
Not any out our way.

They say th' world is willin'
T' boost a feller up,
T' turn an honest shillin'
F' he ain't a lazy pup.
They say his friends stands by him
Until th' Judgment Day;
Jest be honest! Chances slim—
Leastwise out our way.

They tell me folks ain't selfish.
Why, don't they grip your hand,
Heave th' life line, shout th' well wish
When you've jumped 'n' fall'd t' land?
"Come round, 'n' I'll fix it up fer you."
They say—mean well that day;
So I go—round—come-way—feel blue—
Jest t'ell it—out our way.

—R. D. McKay, in New York Sun.

A MAN OF BUSINESS.

Thornton took his sweetheart in his arms and tried to kiss away the cloud that had suddenly gathered.

"It's father, Dick," Edith said; "he has always said that I must marry a wealthy business man, and you're—"

"Not either," added Dick dryly.

"Father has said that he expects Mr. Wilding to be my husband."

"Wilding?" cried Dick in astonishment. "Your father's manager?"

"Yes, Dick; he is father's ideal man of business," replied the girl bitterly.

"That man's not fit to touch you."

That evening Dick Thornton called on Mr. Marsden.

Mr. Marsden listened courteously to Dick, though the smile with which he had greeted his visitor slowly faded while Dick spoke.

"I'm sorry, Dick, but it's out of the question," Mr. Marsden said.

"But we—we love each other."

"My dear fellow, you can't live on love. What are you making a year?"

"About 300," responded Dick.

"D'you make it all by writing?"

"No, I've got a settled income of 100. I make about 200 with my writing."

"I see," murmured Marsden. "Now I want you to listen to a little reason. I'm making anything between 10,000 and 15,000 a year, and I spend something like 5000 a year at The Chestnuts. Edith has an allowance of 500 a year. How does your aggregate income look against that?"

"Then do you refuse to agree to an engagement between Edith and me?" Dick asked.

"I must, Dick. If you were making plenty of money it would be a different affair altogether. Come in as often as you like, but, mind, there's to be no lovemaking. Will you stop to dinner tonight?"

"Thanks," replied Thornton. "I suppose I can see Edith and tell her what you have said."

When they entered the dining room they appeared perfectly calm and natural. Mr. Marsden observed this with pleasure, and was glad that they had apparently taken matters so sensibly.

Mr. Wilding dined with the Marsdens that night.

"How are those negotiations going on for the land, sir?" Wilding inquired.

"Badly," Mr. Wilding. The solicitors won't come down an iota from £10,000."

The land in question adjoined the factory. Owing to the increase in Mr. Marsden's business it was necessary that a large extension should be built to the factory. Negotiations for the purchase of the land had been opened with the solicitors, Messrs. Hobbs and McGrath, who were acting for the owner.

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"Why can't you buy a piece of land at a less cost some way away?" said Dick.

Wilding gazed sneeringly at the speaker, but Mr. Marsden only laughed.

"Ah, Dick," he said, "you're a storyteller, not a business man."

"How would it be if I went to see these solicitors?" asked Wilding.

"By all means," replied Mr. Marsden. "You may be able to succeed where I failed."

"I'll go in tomorrow afternoon, then."

"Do, and come on here to dinner in the evening," said Mr. Marsden. "Will you come, too, Dick?"

"I shall be delighted," Thornton replied.

The manager and Dick left at the same time. Their ways lay together and for a little while they walked in silence.

"Has Mr. Marsden told you that I'm to marry his daughter?" Wilding asked suddenly.

"No, he has not."

"But he's warned you off."

Dick's blood flamed hot for a moment.

"Oh, don't beat about the bush, Thornton," the manager said roughly. "I asked Mr. Marsden pointblank and he told me."

"Then why ask me?" demanded Dick.

"I simply wished to add my warning, that's all," said Wilding. "I saw you watching Miss Marsden this evening just as though she was a bit of delicate china, and I tell you I won't have it."

"When you have any right to speak as you have done I'll listen to you. But don't you dare talk to me like that again or I'll knock you down."

He turned on his heel and strode away, leaving Wilding speechless with rage. When the manager did find his tongue, a torrent of oaths flowed from his lips and an evil expression came over his face.

At dinner on the following evening Dick was exceedingly polite to Wilding, but the latter scarcely took any notice of Dick. Thornton's politeness angered him almost beyond control.

"Well, how did you get on this afternoon, Wilding?" Mr. Marsden asked.

"No good, sir. I saw McGrath, and he just grinned in my face when I suggested they should bring their price down."

"It's a nuisance," said Mr. Marsden. "I want to get things going. You young people don't know," he added, addressing Dick and Edith, "but when I acquire this land I'm going to convert the business into a private company and retire. I shall hold the bulk of the shares and a number will be distributed amongst the hands."

"You'll want a secretary for the com-

pany in that case, Mr. Marsden," said Dick.

"Yes, I am looking out for a competent man."

"How would I do?"

A coarse laugh broke from the manager's lips; it brought a flush to the faces of Dick and Edith—Mr. Marsden looked annoyed.

"I should want a man of business, Dick," he said, "not a man of letters."

"But I could fill the post," cried Dick eagerly. "It is not necessary for the secretary to be a mechanic, the same as the other employees."

Thornton could not resist glancing at Wilding.

"There's something in what you say, Dick," said Marsden, gazing kindly at his guest.

"What a ridiculous idea!" spluttered the manager, unable to contain himself.

But this time he had gone too far. Mr. Marsden glanced coldly at him.

"You must allow me to be the judge of that, Mr. Wilding," he said witheringly.

"I've a proposal to make to you, Mr. Marsden," Dick said. "Will you give me permission to treat for you in matter of the land, if I can get it at your figure, will you agree to give me the appointment?"

"Willingly, Dick," replied Mr. Marsden with a smile.

About 10 o'clock Wilding rose to go.

"Are you coming my way, Thornton?" he asked.

"Not tonight," replied Dick shortly.

Wilding scowled and took his leave.

Edith said good-night at this juncture, and the two men were left alone.

For a while they sat quiet, smoking. Suddenly Dick laid his pipe down.

"Mr. Marsden," he said, "if I pull this off for you, will you agree to Edith and me being engaged?"

Mr. Marsden did not reply for a few moments.

"You see, if I get this appointment I shall be in receipt of 600 a year from you, 100 from my investments, and I can make say another 100, if necessary, with my pen. That brings my income to 800 a year. Surely that would be sufficient, Mr. Marsden?"

"It sounds all right as you put it, Dick, but you haven't got the appointment yet."

"Supposing I can get the ground for you at 6000, will you agree to give me the secretaryship and Edith?"

"If you can do it, yes," said Mr. Marsden.

"Will you put it on paper?"

"Surely you trust me, Dick?"

"Yes, but supposing anything happened to you suddenly, where should I be?"

"Quite so, quite so," said Mr. Marsden.

He seated himself at the table and in a few minutes drew up the following note:

"I, John Henry Marsden, hereby agree to appoint Richard Carmichael Thornton to be secretary of the company which is to be formed to work my factory at Arlbourne, and I also agree to his marriage with my daughter, Edith, provided always that he be successful in securing the sale to me of that area of land adjoining my factory colored red on site plan, at a price not to exceed £6000."

Mr. Marsden appended his signature which was witnessed by a servant, and then he handed the note to Thornton.

On the following morning Mr. Marsden sat in his office talking to Wilding. Presently a clerk entered the room.

"Mr. Thornton, sir," he said.

"All right, show him in. You needn't go, Wilding."

"Well, Dick, what's the trouble this morning?" said Mr. Marsden. "Just going to see Hobbs & McGrath?"

"I've been," replied Dick.

Wilding laughed sneeringly. "They didn't keep you long," he remarked.

"No," said Dick calmly. "I wasn't long about it. Will you give me your check for £6000, Mr. Marsden? Here are the title deeds."

"Eh?" gasped Mr. Marsden.

Wilding was unable to speak.

"Well, well, bless my soul," stammered Mr. Marsden. "You're a better man of business than either of us."

"I'd like to have a few words in private with you, Mr. Marsden," said Dick.

"All right, my boy. Leave us, Wilding."

The manager got up and lurched out of the room.

"How did you manage it, Dick?"

"Three years ago, before I knew you or Edith," began Dick, "I came to the conclusion that the land adjoining your property would be valuable some day. I had saved a decent bit and I was able to acquire the ground for £500."

"Then, when I heard you were after it, I came to know you, and I told the solicitors to keep my name a secret, so that the deal, when it came off, should be on strictly business lines. I knew you would feel you must have it, so I put a high figure on it, knowing that you could afford it."

"Subsequent events, however," Dick concluded with a sly smile, "have resulted in my lowering my price."

Mr. Marsden started blankly at Dick, and then he grinned and held out his hand.

"Dick," he said, "I'm beaten, fairly beaten."—E. Newton-Bungey in Pearson's Weekly.

King Edward Plays Cards on the Sabbath

For the first time since he came to the throne, King Edward played cards in a London club on Sunday last. After dinner he took a hand in a rubber of bridge at the Marlborough club with Lord Redesdale, Col. Fritz Pousinsky and the Hon. Harry Storer. It was nearly midnight before the King could tear himself away from the game. The London newspapers dare not mention the fact that the King played bridge at a club on Sunday. If they did clergymen in a hundred pulpits would denounce him next Sunday as irreligious. Since the baccarat scandal King Edward has never played cards even in the houses of his very intimate friends and in the Jockey clubrooms at Newmarket.

Berlin White Beer.

In Germany white beer is served in huge glasses of the shape of a champagne glass, but about ten times the size. In fact the rim of a Berliner beer glass will eclipse any ordinary face. Berlin white beer, which is more frothy than beer, is one of the beverages grouped for customs purposes. It is remarkable for its extraordinary frothiness. The beer, which has a snow-like froth when poured out, has a peculiar tartness, not exactly acid, like lemonade, but more the acid of the tomato. White beer is most popular in summer time, though it is drunk all the year round.

Her Safe Position.

She was trying to persuade her husband to give up smoking, and she had pointed out to him one day the exact amount of his expenses for tobacco during the course of a year.

"Besides, my dear," she persisted, "you

TEA-TABLE SALAD.

Classify Him.



Reggy—Yana, I confess I prefer dear old England to this country. I should like to be a subject of the King.

Peggy—Vain longing. Of course, you can never be anything but an object.

Easily Distinguished.

"This," remarked Mr. Cane, "is my photograph with my two French poodles. You recognize, me?"

"I think so," said Miss Softe. "You are the one with the hat on, are you not?"—Philadelphia Inquirer.

He Was Well Equipped.

A Methodist bishop was recently a guest at the home of a friend who had two charming daughters. One morning the bishop, accompanied by the two young ladies, went out in the hope of catching some trout. An old fisherman, out for the same purpose, wishing to appear friendly, called out:

"Ketchin' many, pard?"

The bishop, straightening himself to his full height, replied: "Brother, I am a fisher of men."

"You've got the right kind o' bait, all right," was the fisherman's rejoinder.—Success Magazine.

His Summer Job.

"Got a summer job, eh?" said Yorick Hamlin.

"On a farm," explained Hamlet Fatt. "What do you know about farm work?"

"Oh, I'm hired to talk dialect for the benefit of the summer boarders."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

New Version.

The breaking waves dashed high
On a stern and rockbound coast,
Where dwelt the lobster and the pie,
Baked beans and tea and toast.

—Washington Star.

Not Well Put.

Thomas Nelson Page, in the smoking room of the Amerika, criticised trenchantly the work of a popular novelist.

"This man," declared Mr. Page, "has no idea of precision. He doesn't say what he means; he circles about his meaning, about and about it, never once hitting it off."

"He is like a young soldier in the Philippines whom a nurse told me about. She nursed the lad through a fever. On his recovery he thanked her like this: 'Thank you very much, ma'am, for yer kindness. I shan't never forget it. If ever there was a fallen angel, you're one.'"

—New York Tribune.

I Wonder.

When the plays were sound
And the plots were good,
And the chorus gowned
As a chorus should,
We would roughhouse the whole show through,
And the ushers did business by two and two.

When the plays were sound
And the plots were good,
Now the play's risqué
And the plots are worse,
While the lines they say
And the clothes are terse;
But now we loiter through the whole—slow—
Are we badder or better, I'd like to know,
Now the play's risqué
And the plots are worse?

—Harvard Lampoon.

Height of Humility.

Patrick F. Murphy, at an American society banquet in Paris, recently told his famous "humility" story.

"As we Americans," he said, "compare our country with foreign lands, and compare ourselves with the foreigners we have no cause for humility. No cause to emulate the local preacher."

"A poor local preacher was once invited to a luncheon given by his bishop to all the pastors of the diocese. These pastors were for the most part eloquent, learned and successful men. The local preacher felt very humble among them. A few minutes after the beginning of the luncheon the bishop noticed, at the foot of the long table, a sublimely comical. Then a strange and horrible odor floated to him.

"Dear me," he exclaimed, wrinkling up his nose, "there's a very odd smell in the room, I think."

"A profound and awkward silence ensued. Then, in the midst of this silence, the local preacher said calmly and modestly:

"It is only my egg, bishop."

"The bishop turned to one of his servants."

"Take the gentleman's egg away," he said. "It's a bad one."

"Oh, no, bishop," said the local preacher, continuing to eat on. "Do not trouble, sir. It is quite good enough for me."—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Looking Backward.

Mrs. Naggit—I don't know where to put this butter so that it will keep. There's no ice in the refrigerator.

Mr. Naggit—Put it in the furnace. That was the coldest spot in the house last winter.

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will be better off mentally, physically, and financially, without the pipe and the cigars."

"Well, maybe so, but all great men have smoked," he argued.

"Well," she sighed, "just promise me, dear, that you'll give up smoking until you are great. Then I'll be perfectly satisfied."—Philadelphia Record.

Care of the Wardrobe.

Girls going out in small boats run by gents who do not know how to swim must be careful not to get drowned, as it will ruin their clothes.—Baltimore Sun.

Helped Some.

"Yes," said the returned hunter, "I had a narrow escape from a rhinoceros."

"And what saved you?"

"The fact that the rhinoceros could not climb a tree had something to do with it," responded the hunter, modestly.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Without Malice Aforethought.

Percy—Why, Kitty, how fast you walk! I have been trying to overtake you for three blocks.

Kitty—I wasn't hurrying especially. Percy, I didn't know that you were coming.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

The Suburban Citizen.

"I see you are cultivating a garden."

"Yes," answered Mr. Crossiota.

"I suppose you derive both pleasure and profit from it."

"Not exactly. But it leaves me more contented. It makes the cost of vegetables in the market seem small by comparison."—Washington Star.

Getting Free Medical Advice.

There is a woman living on Spruce street who never calls a doctor if she can help it, but who is forever trying to get free advice by different means.

One day recently after her return from the shore, where she had caught a slight cold, she laylaid a gruff, middle-aged medico of the old

FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

The new hat uplifted coquettishly at the one side and bent low at the other needs not only to be shaped especially to the face which is to wear it, but it requires the most careful adjusting on the head each time it is worn. At the wrong angle it has a wayward, if not actually dissolute air which few women care to assume. A hat of the kind was also covered with black and white checked taffeta stretched tight over the shape and was trimmed with a rooster's head, the bright red comb of which, it must be confessed, was effective if spectacular.

One of the recent fancies of the milliner is the brilliant tunch of cardinal red feathers which are placed at the upturned side. Look out for fiery tones from the milliner at this season.

"I had a delightful time in the country," said a woman who had been visiting a friend in the east, "but the thing about my stay that I shall remember longest, aside from my hostess' kindness, is the room I slept in. I hadn't been sleeping well for weeks, and that guest room spelled rest to me. The minute I entered it, the walls were hung with cool, green linen, and there were green mats before the bed, the dressing table and the big lounging chair by the window. The floor and the woodwork were painted a soft creamy white. The window curtains were of some thin, green stuff, embroidered with white in a coarse outline sketch. The furniture was of the white enameled wood, very simple, and the few pictures on the walls were Japanese prints in greenish tones. Old-fashioned window blinds kept the light out in the early morning, and when I flung the blinds open there were the branches of the great elms just outside. And on the bureau, writing desk and dressing table, in dull green porcelain bowls, were masses of white phlox. It was the most soothing room I ever slept in. How I did sleep!"

"When my sister married and went to live in the country," said the first speaker's vis-a-vis, "she resolved to be very particular about the furnishings of her guest rooms, for she knew just what a cool, sweet, fresh country bedroom meant to a tired city person. One of her rooms is done in chintz—blue-flowered chintz for curtains, chair covers and bedspreads, against a background of pale gray wall-paper. The other room has all sorts of queer little things, and a drop ceiling, with dormer windows, and on this the walls and ceiling are covered with paper which has pink climbing roses all over it. The bed, dressing table and windows are curtained with white-dotted muslin. In each room she has a hammock slung across one corner—one of those big, comfortable hammocks that are ideal, to drop down in for an afternoon nap."

"It always grieves me," said a housekeeper, "to find a woman squeezing fruit in a jelly bag, so as to extract every drop of juice. Why? Because she really gets very little extra juice, and her jelly is bound to be cloudy. Really, it is not wasteful to let the jelly bag drip instead of squeezing the contents. I always let my fruit drip over night; then the juice is ready for use in the morning. I felt sure I was a housekeeper in not squeezing the pulp further, so, two or three times, after the bag had dripped all night, I squeezed the contents into a separate receptacle, of course, with the idea of using the juice so obtained for fruit sauce or some similar purpose. In no instance did I obtain even half a cupful, so I am convinced that I am not at all improvident in refusing to squeeze my fruit. Aside from making the jelly cloudy by squeezing the pulp, I would muddy my hands badly stained and my temper ruffled in consequence. If one will only allow plenty of time for the dripping process there will be little waste."

Some housekeepers prefer to roast their own coffee. One who always attends to this operation herself and has untiring success gives careful directions. She says that she roasts about three pounds at a time. After picking the coffee over carefully and washing the berries she dries them by shaking them well in a cloth bag and then spreading them on a tray. Then she puts the beans in a large iron skillet on top of the stove, stirring constantly. As soon as the beans are hot she adds a piece of butter the size of a hickory nut. The berries should be stirred constantly and watched most carefully lest they burn; the burning of one berry will taint the others. When the berries are a rich brown is the time to test them. If the berries crush easily under the thumb they are ready to pack away in airtight cans or tin boxes.

A housewife who never misses an opportunity for improving her table sets that she always keeps a vanilla bean or two in her sugar jar. It imparts a flavor that is delightful.

New gloves which are being treasured against the time of being worn should be wrapped in paraffin paper. Then they will not change color.

The matter of hair ribbons is an item worth considering today, when there is a small daughter or two in the family. The attractive ribbons may be kept in the best possible condition if, on being taken off, they are carefully rolled over a stick kept specially for the purpose. Rolling is better than folding them, and if rolled tightly the wrinkles from the tying will not be so evident.

The vogue for rough fabrics is extending to the field of cotton materials. The shrewd expect that this winter cotton will be used for many a morning or house gown. There has never been so large a display of attractive weaves and colors in heavy cotton goods. In fact, in many instances, it is quite difficult to detect the cotton from the woolen or silk fabrics.

If one wishes to pack a cake to send or carry any distance, first wrap it in oiled paper and tie the paper securely with tape, not string. Put it in a stout pasteboard box, large enough to allow for plenty of crushed tissue paper on all sides and at the top and bottom, too. Then, when wrapped in heavy paper, there is no danger of the cake being crushed or cracked.

A wooden spoon is better to use in making starch than an iron one. There is no possible danger of rust setting on the clothes, through the medium of the starch.

Flat rosettes of ribbon make an exceedingly pretty finish for the girls. The foundation of these rosettes is a button mold. This is covered with the ribbon. Around this is a very dull ruffling of ribbon. The center of the rosette may have hand work in jet.

is first stamped on the shawl, scarf, or blouse length by the aid of one of the old blocks and a hammer. A pretty assistant, who wears one of the hand printed cotton frocks and a hand printed apron, then arranges the various dye pads. The block for red dye is first used, the color printing a few scrolls on the pattern. The blue block, green, orange and pink follow in rotation, each block working in small portions of the pattern.

Among the novelties in hats are the embroidered ones. An inexpensive hat-pin with a large flat button-shaped top is the basis. A piece of linen, usually embroidered with the wearer's initials, is neatly fitted over the top of the pin, making an exceptionally neat pin for a lingerie hat. It would not be surprising to find velvet embroidered with jet used similarly for hats in the winter millinery.

If one buys soap to ripen, do not leave it in the paper. Remove all wrappings so that the entire surface of the cake may be exposed to the air.

Violet shades are the most popular of all the tones at this early hour. Strong contrasts of color are seen in some of the smartest robes. Brilliant green and purple and empire green and apricot are among the combinations recalled.

The cuirass gown in silk jersey cloth with the upper princess waist and hip yoke part covered with fine jet bead work is the most novel member of its department. The skirt below the yoke, which comes nearly to the knees, is plaited.

The nameless accessories, on the order of the priest's dalmatic, which hangs straight front and back with open sides and low necks over handsome afternoon and evening gowns are often made of gray or over rose or mauve and are elaborately embroidered and spangled with silver. Black and white costumes with the gown of black net or gauze over white, and this arrangement of jet net, is another possibility.

One who has had considerable experience with buttonholes and buttonhole making says that if a buttonhole tears it is best to lay a piece of closely woven tape back of it, stitching it firmly into place. Then, after hemming the old buttonhole to it, cut through the tape and work a new buttonhole the right size. When the buttons on a band have torn out, it is a comparatively simple matter to squeeze a small square of good tape through the hole, lay it flat in proper position between the two folds of the band and sew it in place. Hem the rough edges of the band to the piece of tape and then sew the button into position.

"Did you ever eat cold sliced beef-steak?" asked a housekeeper. "If not you have a treat in store. Most people like their steak cut thick. If there is a piece left, just serve it for luncheon cold. Stand the steak up on end and with a very sharp knife slice it across as though it were a ham or a leg of lamb. The meat is deliciously tender and juicy and is easily mistaken for the most delicate roast beef imaginable."

The demand for soap wafers on the part of the traveler is increasing steadily. This demand has called forth a clever case for carrying the wafers. It is made of linen a trifle larger than the soap wafers and fashioned like an envelope. This is a most convenient form of carrying the toilet articles and so compact that it takes up but little space. One seen recently has the owner's initials done in colored cross-stitch, and the case is bordered with a conventional design in the same stitch.

When clothing has become worn so as to need a goodly amount of mending it is usually unprofitable for anything but the commonest wear, so that the quickest way of mending it is the most sensible, says a writer in *The Housekeeper for September*.

When large holes appear in the knees of the children's stockings, pin a liberal sized patch cut from another stocking leg on the wrong side, and stitch on the machine, stretching the work as you stitch. Trim off the ragged edges on the right side and fell. This same method is also good for knitted underwear. The patches may consist of material cut from worn garments, but those of unbleached muslin are soft and wear even better.

When large holes appear in the heels or feet of stockings pin a piece of net over and darn through that. The work will require only half of the usual time and looks well. If the net is the same color as the stocking it need not be removed and will strengthen the mended place.

Children's stockings may be made to do double duty by watching for thin places and not allowing them to quite wear through.

If matting or fiber carpet becomes worn darn it with raffia and the mending will hardly be discernible.

If one will take the trouble to look into the matter for himself he will find that there are many women of 60 and 70 earning their living as there are women under that age. Furthermore, elderly women are offering suggestions to younger ones by their individual efforts, a striking example of this being Mrs. Hester Palmer, who is 72 years old and who is showing herself an up-to-date rancher. Mrs. Palmer has a farm of 200 acres out in the Pacific north-west, in the heart of the yellow pine belt in the Blaine Mountain district. She was not doing so well as she thought she should in Missouri, her girlhood home, so she set out a short time ago across the plains with a mule team, and although her ranch is somewhat removed from the busy center of the state of Washington, the idea of being lonesome has never occurred to her.

Rugs often have a tendency to curl at the corners. To prevent them from doing so, lay them on the underside with a strip of narrow webbing of the kind that is used to hold the springs in furniture in place.

An actress whose forte is eccentric character study confides in her friends that at home her wardrobe is kept under lock and key. Neither her mother nor her sister is able to resist an opportunity to throw or give things away. Her most cherished old calico wrappers, her priceless peach in the crown, and the magenta knit tipped to the waist, threatened with presentation to the washerwoman. Her faded ribbons and invaluable character shoes—any one can see how hard it is to collect old shoes with the proper characteristics for eccentric character roles—are hourly expected upon the ash heap. It is utterly impossible to convince these energetic souls that it is not a step toward furthering her career.

While dampened tea leaves are excellent for sprinkling on a carpet before sweeping it, they are well nigh fatal if similarly used on matting. The leaves will discolor the matting and otherwise harm the surface. Instead, sprinkle damp salt on the matting. Some housewives sweep with a cloth or salt water. This will help to keep the matting from turning yellow and will give it a fresh appearance as well.

NEW YORK EVERY DAY

James A. Patten, the new king of the New York Cotton exchange, returned to Chicago, leaving a soaring market in his wake. Mr. Patten is credited to have been "right" on the short supply of cotton to the extent of annexing \$1,000,000 to his already ample bank roll.

Mr. Patten is expected to be back in November," said Mr. Patten before his departure.

"Are you satisfied with your visit?" was asked.

"Very much satisfied," replied the big grain speculator from his chair in the office of Carpenter, Baggot & Co., at 21 William street.

"But there are some lively times ahead in cotton," he added. "We are going to not spoil the market. My eye is against a short crop, and from now on such a short crop is picked there is going to be 'something doing' in cotton. Just store this cotton away in your head, and when I return come and tell me I was right."

The real reason for the departure of Mr. Patten was the illness of his only daughter, 16 years old, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis. Then his brother has gone west from Chicago on important business and the big operator felt that his presence was needed by his own grain firm in Chicago. He still retains his large interest in cotton.

Talbot J. Taylor, the New York stock broker, whose wife, Jessica Keene Taylor, a daughter of James K. Keene, divorced him on April 9 last, was married in Stamford, Conn., to Mrs. Mazie Zane Cowles, a divorcee, who was named as co-respondent when Taylor's former wife brought suit. The new Mrs. Taylor was a society belle in San Francisco as a young woman. The most sensational charge brought by Mrs. Taylor was that the woman, originally Miss Mazie Zane, had been married through an arrangement engineered by Taylor to William Northrup Cowles, that she might call herself "Mrs." and be a less likely subject of gossip. Mrs. Taylor swore before the referee that her husband conspired with Mr. and Mrs. Cowles within eight weeks after their marriage to secure a divorce for the woman. In her original complaint Mrs. Taylor demanded \$25,000 alimony and the return of the Talbot house property at Cedarhurst, L. I., which was valued at \$700,000. The matter was settled out of court, Mrs. Taylor waiving her alimony claim and receiving the deed to the property.

Clarence H. Mackay, who arrived in New York from Europe on the steamship Lusitania, when asked about the truth of the report appearing in the press throughout the country a few weeks ago that the Postal company had absorbed the Western Union, said: "Neither the Postal company nor the Mackay company has entered into any arrangement to purchase or lease the Western Union or for the purchase of its stock, and neither the Postal company nor the Mackay company contemplates doing so. Competition will continue."

"Of all the foreigners who have taken up their residence in England," says M. A. P., "Mr. William Waldorf Astor is one of the few to endeavor to become an Englishman heart and soul. He became naturalized in England, and his residence would let him and his family come the owner of two hundred estates of many thousands of acres, as well as a vast amount of London town property. Beyond the shrewd business ability which every American inherits as a national birthright and a slight American accent, which no one from the other side can ever be quite divested of, there is nothing, but what is absolutely English about Mr. Astor."

"Everything he does is in the English way."

The members of the family of Mrs. Anna Lavelle Hipsch declare that they never heard of Theodore Shonts, accused of having alienated the affections of Mrs. Hipsch from her husband, and assert that there is no basis for the suit for damages filed by the whisky dealer against the former head of the Panama canal commission and the present executive of the Interborough Rapid Transit company. Mrs. John J. McDermott, sister to the woman in the case, declared that she had never heard of Shonts except through the newspapers, and claims that the suit is entered to nullify the claims for alimony which her sister has against her husband.

"Who is Shonts?" she asked. "I never heard of him. My sister may have met him as she has met other men. She is suing her husband for absolute divorce. None of the family ever wanted her to marry that man, and when he says she was his stenographer he says what is not true. She never was a stenographer. At present she is in Ottawa, Canada, on a visit to her people and later she will go to the California coast. There is no word of truth in these statements of her husband."

Trying to avoid striking a boy who mischievously lay down in the path of the vehicle, Frank Carlo, chauffeur for James S. Lee, a wealthy builder, swung a touring car to the side walk in One Hundred and Ninth street, between Second and Third avenues, New York, plunged into a group of children and before the eyes of their parents killed one and injured three others. Marie De Marco, 2 years old, was killed. Tony Benito, 3 years old, Louis Frentz and Dora Tompkins were injured. Carlo was much affected by the accident. He was locked up on a technical charge of homicide. Meanwhile an excited crowd tried to wreck the automobile, but was driven off by the police.

"The Avenue of Selfishness and Sin" was the pastor's characterization of Fifth avenue in the Madison Avenue Baptist church of New York in a sermon last night. "The Spiritual Meaning of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration." After reviewing the progress of America since the achievements of Hudson and Fulton, Dr. Eaton said:

"I am not willing to believe that the thoroughly selfish make-up of Fifth avenue, with residents who squander their unearned millions on their own desires, is the best God would do with the rich. Nor am I willing to admit that the grinding poverty of the slums is the best God would do with the poor."

"But how many of the multitudes of strangers in the city for the celebration will come into the churches and join in their portion of the observances? Not many. They are too busy seeing the sights, and those who have proper connections will drift in the flood of the avenue of selfishness and sin—Fifth avenue."

It was learned in New York in highly reliable quarters that Samuel McKelvey, treasurer of Armour & Co., president of the Illinois Steel company, which is the operating corporation of the Chicago subway concern, and the right hand confidential lieutenant of J. Ogden Armour, and who is a director in his banks and other enterprises, is to become vice president of the National City bank of New York city.

of confidence women," had at last been captured and was safely housed behind prison bars in the Camden county jail. More than four years government detectives have been trying their best to locate the Beck woman, and they were of the opinion that she was still abroad, enjoying the proceeds of the million dollar swindle which she and her associates engineered in Philadelphia in connection with the notorious Storey Cotton company.

When August Cristanti is brought to trial in New York on the charge of stabbing her husband to death, Samuel Untermyer, one of the busiest and highest priced lawyers in New York, will personally conduct her defense. Mr. Untermyer was assigned to the case by Justice Malone last week when the woman was arraigned in the court of general sessions. William Hornblower and DeLoach Nicol were assigned to murder cases at the same time.

Asked if he intended to take charge of the case himself, Mr. Untermyer replied in the affirmative, and then said: "I shall certainly accept the assignment. I can conceive of no higher or more important professional duty, and it never occurred to me for a moment to suppose that I was men of the bar are so absorbed in the defense of private interests that they have become callous to their sworn duty as lawyers."

The will of E. H. Harriman was probated without objection at Goshen Monday. Papers in which Mrs. Harriman qualified as sole executrix were presented and letters testamentary were granted to her. Joseph W. Gott, a Goshen attorney, was appointed special guardian for the minor heirs. It was stated that the appointment of an appraiser for the estate had not been asked for, but probably will be made later.

Jim Jeffries has got to leave the Wisconsin, so if you know any one who can give a big gray "old man" kangaroo a good time, write the Chicago Tribune that man-of-war before the fleets leave the North river in New York. Jack Atkins of No. 1 turret is the particular chum of Jim Jeffries, and hates to hear anything said against his queer looking pet. But even Jack said to-day when they took Jim ashore for an airing, that never again would he get shore leave until he goes for good. Jim discerned the fact that he was being sent to the front.

Jack Atkins and four of his mates gave up a chance of a run around town in order to give Jim a sniff of the green trees and grass at the foot of Dickman street, where the cutter landed Jim and his escort. Jim started up the hill so suddenly that he sent his escort sprawling. Jim didn't know much about the geography of Dickman street. While the hill is cut away about the middle of the hill the cliff was a freak of nature dealer's camp, with a dozen tin kettles boiling merrily. So when Jim got near the edge of the cliff he gave a jump that carried him well over the verge and landed him with a loud crash in the middle of one of the stands.

After Jim sat down in a tin kettle full of boiling sauerkraut, he seemed anxious to get away from there, and he did. Policeman Mart Stoen grabbed a line dangling from Jim's hand and belayed it to the hind leg of a peacock stand at the corner of Broadway. In two hops that peacock stand was a wreck. But Sheehan kept his hold. As he was flying under the subway structure he took a double half hitch round a subway pillar, and Jim was a captive once more. The endeavor his shore leave, but it cost the bluejacket a dollar a piece to settle for his damage.

Among the indictments returned in New York city by the federal grand jury for the southern district of New York were several for rebating. The indictments were sealed by order of the United States circuit court. The names of the men indicted will not be made public until they are arraigned in court by Henry A. Wise, United States district attorney, and his assistant, John W. H. Crim. Neither Mr. Wise nor Mr. Crim would give any information regarding the indictments further than to say that they were in connection with charges of violation of the Sherman anti-trust law by the meat of trade, the Elkins act prohibiting the giving of rebates.

Miss Rosamond Jocelyn, librarian of the Carnegie library at Sixth Avenue and Ninth street, Brooklyn, had good reason for believing that men are the only persons who read advertisements in the newspapers. Miss Jocelyn, who is 19 and pretty, has been living with Mrs. Charles Adams, 43 Madison street, Brooklyn, but as Mrs. Adams plans going away Miss Jocelyn decided the best way to obtain another home was to advertise, so she inserted the following:

"Librarian wishes a housemate for co-operative housekeeping; Bedford section. Address R. J., 43 Madison street."

Until replies began to appear Miss Jocelyn never knew how many bachelors there are who are tired of washing their own dishes and sweeping their own rooms. She never knew there were so many persons entitled to apply for admission to the Lonesome club. The advertisement brought them out. They started early in the morning. There were men with long hair looking for a chance to be useful about the house, while others were willing to make themselves agreeable with the mandolin while their housemate played the obligato fry in the beefsteak.

Miss Jocelyn realized too late that she should have specified she wanted a woman and not a man for a housemate, but the steady ding of the doorbell continued until in desperation she took her name from the letter box and precipitately left Mrs. Adams to cope with the applicants, which Mrs. Adams did by telling them out of the upstairs window "to please go away."

School children in the crowded parts of New York do not speak of corn and oats and wheat by those names, but always refer to them as "seeds." The other day in one of the big schools the teacher was talking to her pupils about gardening. She ended with a request for each pupil to bring a few seeds the next day to be planted in the window boxes. The following morning the children appeared mostly with either oats, wheat or corn. While putting a few grains of each in the earth the teacher referred to them by their familiar names. One of the girls in the class took courage to "set the teacher right and said: "Some one must 'told you wrong, teacher, that.'—pointing to the wheat." "Is bread seed, an' that yellow stuff ain't corn; it's pigeon seed. We always call them that in the block where we live."

Investigations have been going on at the New York Botanical garden to ascertain whether any of the trees now standing were in existence in 1609 at the time of Hudson's discovery. The immense white oaks, because of their slow growth after the first hundred years, were considered the most promising subjects for observation. Previous reliable data had fixed the average annual increase in diameter of the white oak up to the age of 47 years at 18-100 of an inch, after which age the annual layer is much thinner. By removing a small piece from the trunk of a large white oak within the grounds of the Botanical

garden and carefully covering the spot with tar, experts have estimated that the tree on which the observation was made was 220 years old. With this as a basis for calculation it seems probable that a white oak with a wood radius of from 25 to 27 inches is about 300 years old. All the trees of the Hudson river valley growing in the grounds of the New York Botanical garden will during the celebration be marked with a large H. It is thought that no species native to the valley has been exterminated and that therefore the trees marked H are fair specimens of the ones which Hudson and his band saw in 1609.

Denouncing Justice William J. Gaynor and declaring that two desperate politicians, Charles F. Murphy and "Dan" Cohan, have determined to force his nomination for mayor of New York Thursday night, William Travers Jerome issued a statement in which he declared he would do everything to defeat Gaynor's election. Mr. Jerome says: "In the face of the clear opposition of all decent elements in the Democratic party, a little group, two men, controlling the nominating machinery of the party, are about to force upon it as its candidate for mayor a man aptly described as 'a combination of a demagogue and a fanatic,' that most abhorrent product, a political judge—a judge whose so-called personal and professional law-enforcing powers from pursuing lawbreakers and has served a protection for them."

"I have deeply wished that the time might come when I could fight within the lines of my own party, and I have kept silent, but I might be a clean, strong Democratic ticket presented this fall. But I can't stomach William J. Gaynor and I can't see two selfish and desperate men force him upon the Democratic party in this city."

One passenger was killed and another injured on board the liner Kronprinz Wilhelm, which arrived in New York Tuesday, during one of the most tempestuous voyages across the Atlantic the vessel ever had. Last Saturday afternoon during the height of one of the many storms the Kronprinz ran into, Andrew Granoski, a steerage passenger, was killed. The top of a table was broken from the legs by the lurch of the steamer and flying across the room struck the man in the chest. He was instantly killed and was buried at sea. Storms continued until the Kronprinz was abreast of Nantucket light.

Floretta Whaley, who two years ago eloped with Rev. Jere K. Cooke, an Episcopal clergyman, will eventually receive \$5000 from the estate of her uncle, the late Anthony Whaley, whose will was filed at Mineola, L. I. The use of the estate, which is valued at \$45,000, goes to Mr. Whaley's widow, and upon her death is to be divided among nieces and nephews. Floretta Whaley and Cooke are said to be in California.

Ill health and the fear of a general breakdown have caused Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, retired, to seek all engagements here. He will seek absolute seclusion in Washington at once. The admiral has attended various dinners and other affairs in connection with the Hudson-Fulton celebration in New York and incident to the north pole expedition, in which he has taken a prominent part, and it is said this has had a bad effect on him.

The third claimant for the north pole has appeared in Frank Redfield of Highview, N. Y., who was found at the corner of Willoughby and Pearl streets, Brooklyn, giving a detailed account of his trip and of the farthest north. Just as he reached the farthest north, along came his wife with two pairs of fliers and the crowd was informed that the narrative would be continued in the Middletown (N. Y.) insane asylum, from which Redfield had been missing for two weeks. His wife, Mary, who works in a department store, saw her husband come through the door, and when he accosted her, told him to wait outside. He went out and walked away, but she followed, picking up the police men as she went. She next saw Redfield surrounded by a large and spell-bound audience, but the feelings of the crowd were not considered, and the orator was hauled away to the Kings county hospital.

Encouraged by the success of its training school for office boys, the New York Children's Aid society has opened a school where boys from the lower town tenement districts will be taught to become janitors. No educational requirements are made and the students have to pay no tuition fee. The students, mostly negroes and Italians, are taught to run and repair a boiler for steam heating, how to work a pump, how to do elementary plumbing jobs and all the odds and ends of work which fall to the lot of a janitor in a tenement house. Incidentally the students will be taught to be polite and patient and at the end of their term they will receive diplomas certifying to their accomplishments in the janitorial field.

A skidding taxicab caused a lot of trouble in New York the other day, and incidentally damage to property amounting to many thousands of dollars. In skidding it struck the hydrant near the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Fifth avenue, a glancing blow, powerful enough to cause the pipe of the hydrant to break. Instantly there came the rush of water, then the sound of gushing foundations, the sidewalk broke through, and the hydrant dropped from sight into the street. The water covered the street and fanned in the air beneath the sidewalk, forcing away the earth. Next an ash tree of some size standing across the sidewalk from the hydrant dropped, and the force of the water broke through into the Hoffman house cellars, flooding them to the depth of six feet, and then penetrating into the cellars of the adjoining houses. In the Hoffman house the water came near putting out the fires under the boilers. It was fully twenty minutes before the water department was notified and the water in the meantime considerable damage had been done by the flood.

When the Mauretania, the largest ship ever set afloat, swung abeam of Ambrose channel lightship Thursday afternoon at 3:55 o'clock it had smashed the world's record for speed across the Atlantic. The ship's clock had it had sustained a speed of 26.06 knots an hour. It had clipped forty-four minutes off its own record, made four weeks ago. The time of this trip was 4 days 10 hours and 51 minutes.

Baroness de Knoop of London who is in New York for the Hudson-Fulton celebration, visited the children's court, occupying a seat of honor beside Justice Deuel. The baroness evinced much interest in the proceedings and afterward wrote in the guest book: "Deeply impressed. My wishes and prayers are with all engaged in this splendid work." The baroness remained throughout the entire day's session. She said that the United States is far ahead of England in the handling of juvenile delinquents.

A KANSAN ON EUROPE.

William Allen White Utters Opinions Gained While Abroad.

When William Allen White stepped from the train at Emporia, Kan., he said to a crowd of homefolks who greeted him: "As between Europe and Emporia, I'm for Emporia."

With Mr. White were Mrs. White, Mary A. White, his mother and his son and daughter.

Mr. White said he found the government party in England more radical than the governing party in Kansas, with the English cabinet composed of men like La Follette and Joe Brewster. He came back with a duke who isped, and believes that the stock of dukes needs "grading up." The courage of the English politicians who wear "plug" hats astonished him. He thanks heaven America is not a "finished country." He says Europe is more finished than America, because labor is the greatest bargain in Europe. Cheap labor is a European building a finished country which the idle rich enjoy.

Mr. White says he met no kings, queens, or nobility of any sort, but caught a glimpse of Queen Wilhelmina in her carriage. Referring to royalty and nobility, he says: "Can you imagine a well-respecting Kansas farmer going around grabbing his hat all the time to a man who has no other distinction except that he happened to have a white shirt? No? Neither can I. That's one of the things that makes a man proud of America—the fact that there is no peasant class here. Over all Europe a man that works with his hands, whether he be a farmer, railroad man or mechanic, forever is putting his finger to his cap or pulling his hat off. He has a servile attitude, and the finest thing in the world I found when coming back to America was the American farmer and workman, who looked you squarely in the eye and kept their hands in their pockets, and who indicate their general attitude that if you don't like their style you can go straight up."

From observation, Mr. White thinks the present burning issue in England is a form of what in America is known as the single tax. "The government—that's their cabinet and members of the majority party in Parliament—proposed a finance bill which proposes to put a tax on the increased increment in land, including mineral, coal, and the like. This is taking a direct drive at the landlord system in England. The cry of the government party is 'down with the dukes.' You see it on banners in processions, hear the titled members of the majority party crying it in political meetings. The government feels perfectly confident of carrying the bill, and the Tories are much disturbed by it."

Insurance against unemployment is another issue. "So confident is the majority party of winning that they are now framing a measure for the next session of Parliament. Under the terms of the bill, which is now being discussed by the majority party in England, the laborer, employer, and government each contribute an equal sum, which is superimposed and huddled by the government and returned in installments to the laborer in times of panic and overproduction when the laborer is out of work. Fancy a majority party of the United States discussing seriously such a measure as that. It is the natural result of the bad industrial conditions in England and the great poverty that is found there."

Summing up his views, Mr. White says that while there is much in Europe that is attractive, America and not Europe is the place in which to rear a family and reach man's full estate.

Time at the North Pole.

At the north pole time is nothing and if one were residing at the north pole it would be unnecessary to wind one's watch. You are always at 12 o'clock and can't walk out of the hotel without walking south. All time and the day meet at the pole, as the meeting place of all the meridians. A man sitting with the invisible mathematical point right under him would be in all 24 hours at once. Or a 24-hour watch placed on the pole could be made to point to the correct time in every part of the world. There were used to be some of the extreme north of Norway, where the degrees of longitude squeeze in, until recent days. Captains of Norwegian coasting schooners will tell you how inconvenient it was to change between the time of Holland at Bergen and that of Crete at the North Cape, while correct local time was maintained. General Norwegian time became indispensable.—London Chronicle.

Man-Faced Crab.

The world famous man faced crab of Japan is one of the most singular looking creatures that ever walked the earth or "swam the waters under the earth." Its body is hardly an inch in length, yet the head is fitted with a face which is the perfect counterpart of that of a Chinese cook—a veritable missing link, with eyes, nose and mouth all clearly defined. So curious and uncanny a creature, besides to the fact of its likeness to a human being in the face, is provided with two legs, which grow from the top of its head and hang down over the sides of its face. Besides these legs, two feelers, each about an inch in length, grow from the chin of the animal. They look for all the world like a forked beard. These man faced crabs swarm in the inland seas of Japan.

Saves \$3000 from Laundry.

H. B. Munger, a Chicago lumberman, at the Hotel St. Francis in San Francisco, put \$3000 in the pocket of his shirt for safekeeping. The next morning he went to one of the stores and reached for the "roll" after making a few purchases. Then he remembered having sent his nightshirt to the hotel laundry. He rushed to the laundry, and in ten seconds the air was filled with shirts, collars, socks and other washables, and then came the night. Munger whooped as he recovered his money.

A Holiday Famine in Milk.

Hundreds of mothers and children were seriously inconvenienced in New York city when with the beginning of the Jewish holidays the Hebrew storekeepers closed their places of business. The news that the only Gentile storekeeper in the vicinity was selling milk spread rapidly, and the pressure became so great that he was forced to close the store.

Boy as Draft Animal.

According to the St. Louis police, Daniel Slavik of East St. Louis has been utilizing his 9-year-old son John to pull a garbage wagon. The boy held up the wagon tongue with his hands, and bent forward in pulling the cart, which with its load weighed 300 pounds. The boy was unhitched by the policeman, who ordered Slavik to get into the harness and pull the wagon to the police station.

Room Papered with Stamps.

Richard Sharp of the Jubilee Stamp house at North Bersted, Bognor, has been collecting postage stamps for forty-four years. He has an entire room papered with them and festoons of stamps hang across the room. There are about 5,000,000 stamps in all and their face value is £80,000.—London Evening Standard.

Epidemics of cholera always travel from east to west.

MADE WELL AND STRONG

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Bardstown, Ky.—"I suffered from ulceration and other female troubles for a long time. Doctors had failed to help me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended, and I decided to try it. It cured my trouble and made me well and strong, so that I can do all my own work." Mrs. JOSEPH HALL, Bardstown, Ky.

Another Woman Cured.
Christiana, Tenn.—"I suffered from the worst form of female trouble so that at times I thought I could not live, and my nerves were in a dreadful condition. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cured me, and made me feel like a different woman. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth its weight in gold to suffering women."—Mrs. MARY WOOD, R.F.D. 3.

If you belong to that countless army of women who suffer from some form of female ills, don't hesitate to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs. For thirty years this famous remedy has been the standard for all forms of female ills, and has cured thousands of women who have been troubled with such ailments as displacements, fibroid tumors, ulceration, inflammation, irregularities, backache, and nervous prostration.

If you want special advice write for it to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. It is free and always helpful.

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH, Editors and Publishers
EDW. A. REMY

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DAILY

One Year.....\$5.00
Six Months.....2.50
Three Months.....1.25
One Month......45
One Week......20

WEEKLY

One Year in Advance.....\$1.00

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1909

The lighting franchise ordinance comes up for second reading at the council meeting tonight. The two ordinances are nearly the same that were adopted two years ago. A franchise granted to a public service corporation is one of the most important matters of business that ever comes before a city council and therefore calls for careful and thorough consideration. There should never be haste in a matter of such importance to the people. Go slow and avoid mistakes.

JACKSON county was voted dry by a majority of the men in the county. Now that the last saloon has been closed it is the duty of every man in the county to be obedient to the law. If there should be those who violate the law it is up to the officers to bring about the punishment that the law provides. Furthermore, if any officer fails in his duty it is up to the people to force him to do his sworn duty or force him out of office. A city that is legally dry should be dry in fact and will be if the people assert themselves.

IT'S YOUR KIDNEYS.

Don't Mistake the Cause of Your Troubles.
A Seymour Citizen Shows How To Cure Them.

Many people never suspect their kidneys. If suffering from a lame, weak or aching back they think that it is only a muscular weakness; when urinary trouble sets in they think it will soon correct itself. And so it is with all the other symptoms of kidney disorders. That is just where the danger lies. You must cure these troubles or they may lead to Diabetes or Bright's disease. The best remedy to use is Doan's Kidney Pills. It cures all ills which are caused by weak or diseased kidneys. Seymour people testify to permanent cures.

Mrs. Henry Moritz, of 528 West Laurel street, Seymour, Ind., says: "I suffered greatly from lameness across my back and loins. Many times it ached all night and greatly broke my rest. The kidney secretions were irregular and I also suffered from distressing headaches. I gave a statement to the effect that Doan's Kidney Pills cured me of the attack and now after seven years have passed I am glad to confirm my previous statement as I have not suffered from any kidney trouble since."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

HE HAD ONE DAY OF REAL REST

The President's Quiet Sunday At Augusta.

FELT JUST LIKE HOME FOLKS

Getting Back to His Winter Home, President Taft Enjoyed a Respite From the Sermonizing Program He Has Been Put Through on Previous Sundays of His Swing Around the Circle—But Two More Stops to Mark the Time Until He Reaches the White House Wednesday Evening For a Brief Rest.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 8.—Sunday was a day of real rest for President Taft—the first he has had since he left his brother's ranch in Texas two weeks or more ago. Augusta tried to make the president feel like an old home-comer instead of a visitor, and with rare consideration refrained from asking him to deliver a single Sunday sermon.

The president attended service at the Church of the Good Shepherd at Summerville in the morning. That is the church that the president and his family attended while they were living here last winter, and Mr. Taft felt at home there. He knew most of the congregation and stopped to shake hands with them.

This morning the president tried his hand again on the Augusta golf links and in the afternoon opened the Georgia-South Carolina fair, leaving at 4 o'clock for Florence, S. C. Only two more stops remain for him, after the Florence engagement—Wilmington, N. C., and Richmond, Va. The president will arrive at the White House at 8:30 Wednesday evening, but his stay there will be brief. On the next day, Thursday, he will take the road again on a brand-new trip—to Middletown and Hartford, Conn. A few days later he is scheduled to visit Norfolk, Va., and a little later he will speak at one or two other places.

President Taft will begin the preparation of his message to congress soon after his return to Washington. He has indicated clearly enough in his speeches what the message will be. It will recommend a long program for congress and is likely to revive a good deal of the hostility shown to the Roosevelt administration on the score of railroad rate legislation. That the president has been looking forward to the possibility of serious opposition within the ranks of his own party is indicated by his recent speeches. On several occasions he has warned the public that congress, not the president, is to be blamed for failure to enact laws clinching the Roosevelt policies.

THE CLEMINSON CASE

State Claims to Be Prepared to Spring a Sensation.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Assistant State's Attorney Northup, who is prosecuting the physician on a charge of having murdered his wife by poison, promises some sensational evidence against Dr. Haldane Cleminson.

It was intimated that a number of alleged affidavits of the young doctor had been found by detectives and that



DR. HALDANE CLEMINSON.

the continuance of the case on Friday was in order to give the state's attorney's office time in which to bring the new witnesses into the city.

"We have found two witnesses that we have been looking for a long time," Mr. Northup said. "We do not care to divulge their names at this time, or what the nature of their testimony will be."

An attache of the state's attorney's office, who was present when the witnesses were brought in, said that the woman was a nurse. He would not say more about her, only that she was employed in a west side hospital.

Bishop Vincent Will Preside.

Joliet, Ill., Nov. 8.—Bishop John H. Vincent has accepted an invitation to preside at the laying of the cornerstone of the new \$50,000 Ottawa Street Methodist Episcopal church building in Joliet. Bishop Vincent was pastor of the church in 1879.

"THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST"



FURS!

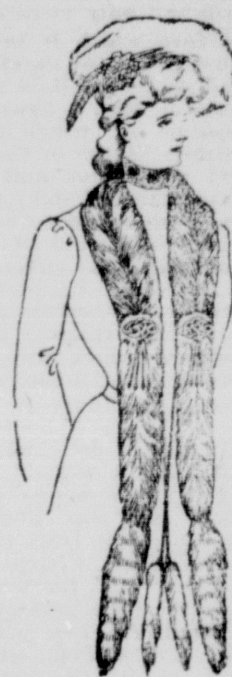
THE STORE THAT SAVES YOU MOST

'Tis not a bit too early to buy your furs. Colder weather is on the way and you'd better be prepared to avoid its discomforts by having nice warm furs to wear.

To know real values in furs means to know real quality of furs. With the average customer, buying furs is more or less guess work. You can secure them here and know that you have invested wisely. We make it a point to sell only furs of a dependable grade this eliminating your possibility of obtaining inferior kinds.

Place your confidence in us. We have chosen our furs intelligently from reliable makers. Our stock is most complete, embracing all that is wanted. You'll find our prices right. Best values for your money—on everything—always—is a strong selling feature of this store.

Can we have the pleasure of showing you some of the new fur collars, muffs or coats?



THE GOLD MINE DEPARTMENT STORE

MR. BALLINGER'S REPLY IS HEARD

Secretary of the Interior On the Defensive.

COMES BACK AT HIS CRITICS

The Continued Newspaper and Magazine Campaign Against the Interior Department Prompts the Head of That Department to Make a Few Statements to Supplement the Clean Bill Which the President Recently Gave Him in the Glavis Case—Ballinger Insists That He Is in Sympathy With Conservation Policy.

Washington, Nov. 8.—Secretary of the Interior Richard A. Ballinger has replied to those critics who have endeavored to show that he was an enemy of the conservation policy inaugurated in the last federal administration. Mr. Ballinger has taken the ground heretofore that President Taft in his long review of the charges made by Special Agent Glavis of the land office, involving Mr. Ballinger, had exonerated the secretary of the interior in every way and no word from the latter was necessary in his own defense.

But Mr. Taft's statement giving Mr. Ballinger a clean bill of health did not serve to stop the attacks on Mr. Ballinger. In magazines and newspapers they have been renewed in a way to give rise to a suspicion that a concerted plan was being carried out to discredit the Taft administration with the supporters of Theodore Roosevelt through an endeavor to create the impression that Mr. Taft, judged by the alleged actions of his secretary of the interior, is not in sympathy with Mr. Roosevelt's plan to preserve the natural resources of the country.

According to Mr. Ballinger the verbal assaults made on him involve a mass of misrepresentation. He pointed out that the order of James A. Garfield, his predecessor in the interior department, withdrawing a million and a half acres of public land from entry and settlement in order to protect water powers within this vast area had been issued under the stress of emergency and was not intended to be permanent. Mr. Ballinger's action in restoring a large portion of this area to entry and settlement has been the basis for most of the accusations that he is an enemy of the conservation policy and is working in the interests of a water power monopoly.

People here have a vivid recollection of Secretary Garfield's blanket order of withdrawal and the circumstances under which it came to be issued. There was no time to make surveys of power sites before the Roosevelt administration passed into history, and Mr. Garfield's order was intentionally made to apply to every bit of public land which might even remotely embrace a spot that could be utilized for the development of water power.

Mr. Ballinger took the ground that the Garfield order was obviously of an emergency character and that had Mr. Garfield remained in office it would have been so amended as to restore to entry and settlement a large portion of the withdrawn area, leaving withheld from entry only such portions of the land in question which would be utilized for water power site purposes.

The assertion was made by Mr. Ballinger that not a single water power site had passed out of the possession of the government during his administration. This is a flat contradiction of what Mr. Ballinger's critics have sought to prove. He asserted also that the withdrawals of public land from entry and settlement ordered by him protected 50 per cent more power sites than those protected by the blanket order of his predecessor. Mr. Ballinger had something to say about the misrepresentation of his attitude contained in newspapers.

"My cancellation of the Garfield withdrawal of a million and a half acres and the substitution thereof of a withdrawal order withholding from settlement, location or entry, 3,000 acres," said he, "was wholly promotive—not subversive—of the conservation policy."

Woman Causes Tragedy.
Peoria, Ill., Nov. 8.—Insane with jealousy when he found Della Sands, a young woman friend, in a room with John Reising Sunday morning, John Hudson, an ex-city employee, attacked his rival and in the melee received two bullet wounds in the stomach and died a few hours later. Reising was captured six hours after the shooting and made confession of the crime.

Takahira's Successor Named.
Washington, Nov. 8.—Baron Gasuya Uchida has just been formally appointed by the emperor of Japan as his ambassador to the United States, succeeding Baron Kogoro Takahira, who is at present in Tokio on leave of absence.

Often The Kidneys Are Weakened by Over-Work.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for much sickness and suffering, therefore, if kidney trouble is permitted to continue, serious results are most likely to follow. Your other organs may need attention, but your kidneys most, because they do most and should have attention first. Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root. A trial will convince you of its great merit.

The mild and immediate effect of Swamp-Root, the great kidney and bladder remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest because its remarkable health restoring properties have been proven in thousands of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best.

Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, and don't let a dealer sell you something in place of Swamp-Root—if you do you will be disappointed.



Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats

We are prepared to do business with the man or boy who wants the best suit or overcoat your money can buy.

MEN'S SUITS, \$5.00 to \$22.50

MEN'S OVERCOATS, \$5.00 to \$25.00

If you want to see the best \$10 suits or overcoats money can buy, we can show it to you. Compare our \$10 suits or overcoats with others and you will buy here.

We outfit the little man with suits, overcoats, trousers, caps, etc., in a way that wins admiration from every mother.

If you pass this store on hats or caps you pass the best in town.

HATS, \$1.00 to \$3.00

CAPS, 25c to \$1.50

ADOLPH STEINWEDEL CLOTHING COMPANY.

Artists Recital

Best Musical Event Ever Offered in Seymour

Tuesday Night, Nov. 9

Tickets on Sale at Miller's Book Store

Admission 50 Cents

Progressive Music Club

PIANO TUNING BATHS

Piano tuning is a science acquired only after years of experience, and satisfactory results cannot be obtained without it. 15 Years Experience.

J. H. EuDaly

Take Turkish Salt-glow Baths for all kinds of Lung Trouble.

AHLERT'S TURKISH BATH ROOMS

WASHBURN-CROSBY'S GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

FOR DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUNE JULY AUG SEPT OCT

AND NOVEMBER

Sweater Coats

There is no garment more popular than a Sweater Coat. We are showing 14 styles in Brown, Tan, Olive, Green, Gray and White.

Men's, 50c to \$4.00
Boys, 50c to \$2.00

Jerseys

Roll neck Jerseys are again popular for the young men. We have them in White, Maroon, Blue and Black. All wool, \$2.00

Men's Cardigan Jackets, \$2.00 to \$4.00

The HUB

POST CARDS
At
T. R. CARTER'S.

IT'S THE CREAM

NYAL'S FACE CREAM—that keeps the skin in pink of condition. Use it today.

THE LMA—fragrance of sweetest flowers is our most popular perfume. COUGH STOPPERS—work like magic. Look at window.

COX PHARMACY CO.

Schaefer's Bakery and Confectionery

Rye Bread, Cream Bread, Pumpernickle, Vienne, Boston Brown Bread, Light Bread, Buns and Rolls, Cakes, Pies and All Kinds of Pastry. Special Orders Will Receive Prompt Attention. Full Line of Imported Cheese. 3 WEST SECOND STREET. Phone 217

Cut This Out

and bring it with you to PLATTER'S Gallery and you will get one photo extra with each dozen photos ordered. The extra one mounted on larger and finer card or folder.

PLATTER & CO.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Prescriptions
A Specialty

GEORGE F. MEYER'S DRUG STORE

SUDIE MILLS MATLOCK

Piano Teacher, Res. Studio 521 N. Chestnut St. SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

LEWIS & SWAILS
LAWYERS
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

Our Specialties

Fine Watches, Diamonds, Gorham Solid Silver, Libby's Brilliant Cut Glass, Pickard's Hand Painted China, conceded the best in America, Waterman Ideal Fountain Pens.

G. S. Laupus, The Jeweler

PERSONAL.

Carl Weddle went to Muncie this morning.

J. A. Joseph, of Hayden, was here last evening.

H. McMullen was here from Aurora Sunday evening.

H. E. Myers was here from Bedford Saturday evening.

Ed Hopewell made a business trip to Cincinnati today.

G. J. Schmitt, of Columbus, was in the city Saturday.

V. V. Graves was here from Columbus this morning.

Charles Cordes and C. D. Billings went north this morning.

Charles Eldridge was a passenger to Columbus this morning.

Mrs. C. A. Chambers was a passenger to Franklin Saturday.

Jack Henneson, of Peru, spent Sunday with Seymour friends.

J. A. Cox, of Crothersville, was in the city a short time Monday.

J. L. Riehm, of Louisville, was in the city Sunday the guest of relatives.

Judge O. H. Montgomery was a passenger to Indianapolis this morning.

Mrs. Albert P. Charles has gone to Deputy to see her mother, who is quite sick.

Mrs. J. A. Tubbs, of Stafford, Kans. is visiting her brother, Leroy Miller, this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Mel D. Boone returned Monday from a visit in Jennings county.

Mr. and Mrs. George Craig returned home Monday from a few days visit at Aurora.

Master Merle Dannettell spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives at Chestnut Ridge.

W. T. Holley, traveling passenger agent of the Union Pacific railroad, passed through here today.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Miller went to Indianapolis Monday morning to attend the funeral of George Meng.

Mrs. Will Wessel, of Batesville, has returned home after spending a few days with friends in this city.

Miss Ida Sutherland, Mrs. John W. Hamilton and Miss Ina E. Hamilton were here from Medora Saturday afternoon.

Miss Anna Kerl returned from Indianapolis being called there on account of the serious illness of her sister, Mrs. Otto Bauermeister.

J. H. Boake has returned from Kelley's Island where he went to see his mother and Mrs. Boake has returned from a visit with Mrs. Frank E. Short at Louisville.

John Gossett was here this morning on his return to Indianapolis, after attending the funeral of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Gertrude Henderson, near Medora. Mrs. Gossett will remain at Medora a few days longer.

Mr. and Mrs. S. V. Harding and Miss Lula Albrecht will leave tomorrow evening for Thomasville, Georgia, to remain until next June. Mr. Harding has a cottage there. The climate there is very delightful throughout the winter.

Mrs. Ed Boas, who has been visiting with relatives for several days at Seymour, has returned home.

Mrs. J. O. Gurney has gone to Seymour where she will be the guest of Mrs. John Mack for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Howard have returned from Seymour where they attended the funeral of John McLaughlin, which was held Friday.

Mrs. John Lyhan and daughter, Mae, have returned home from Seymour, where they attended the funeral of John McLaughlin, who was buried there Friday.—Washington Herald.

Birthday Surprise.

Henry Roeder was given a pleasant surprise last Friday evening, the occasion being his 65th birthday. About fifty of his friends and neighbors were present and they spent a very delightful evening. Mr. Roeder received a number of valuable presents. Oysters were served at a late hour.

Got Valuable Ring.

Robert Hair, son of Mr. and Mrs. John Hair, of West Oak street, and a student in the Seymour Business College, received the diamond ring at the opera house Saturday night. Mr. Hair will complete his course in the business college soon after the holidays.

Recital.

The Artists' recital to be given at the opera house tomorrow evening under the Progressive Music club will be one of the finest musical entertainments ever given in Seymour. Tickets are going pretty rapidly and a good attendance is assured.

New Wagon.

The Whitmer Medicine Co., started a new wagon Monday morning for Washington county. J. W. Briner, of Redding township, has taken the agency for that county and is driving the wagon.

We do "Printing That Pleases."

FATHER 80-MOTHER 76



The aged father and mother of a prominent Boston lawyer safely carried through the last two winters by

Vinol

The son says: "My father and mother owe their present strength and good health to Vinol. During the last two winters neither of them had a cold, and were able to walk farther and do more than for years. I think Vinol is perfectly wonderful. It certainly is the greatest blood-making, strengthening tonic for old people I ever heard of."

We want every feeble old person in this town to try Vinol. We will return their money without question if it does not accomplish all we claim for it.

The Andrews & Schwenk Drug Co., Seymour.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

An aero club has been formed at Cornell and over a hundred students have joined already.

Fire damaged the P. & E. railroad shops at Indianapolis to the extent of several thousand dollars.

W. T. Harris, who had been United States commissioner of education since 1889, is dead at Washington.

King Manuel has left Lisbon enroute to Madrid, where he will be the guest of King Alfonso for a week. He will then go to England.

Roy Graham, twenty years old, is dead at Waterloo, Ia., as a result of injuries in a scrimmage at a pennant raising at a football game.

John H. Baker, aged seventy-nine, a well-known farmer of Enfield, N. Y., is dead from the effects of inhaling flame and smoke at a fire at his home.

Senora Arcadia Yarnell Calderon, wife of Senor Ignacia Calderon, the minister of Bolivia in Washington, is dead at the Bolivian legation in that city.

An advance of wages of about 7 1/2 per cent by the Frick Coke company, fuel end of the United States Steel corporation, is booked as a Christmas gift to the 30,000 employees.

The arrest of several former Big Four employees in connection with the shortage of Treasurer C. L. Warriner at Cincinnati, is predicted by railroad men in a position to know.

After being mangled by two automobiles and while he was on the ground dying, Harvey L. Anderson, a leading merchant of Atlanta, Ga., was run over by another motor car which his wife was driving.

Peanut shells poured into the cook

stove at her home at York, Pa., caused a column of flame to shoot up which ignited the kimono worn by Mrs. Kate Hoover, and before the flames were extinguished she was burned to death.

Mr. Pellens is pleased to announce that he will continue the agency for ZEMO, the best known remedy for eczema, pimples, dandruff, ring worm, prickly heat, tetter, hives, or any other form of skin or scalp disease. Last year Zemo made some remarkable cures of chronic cases of skin diseases; and Mr. Pellens says ZEMO gives the best results of any remedy he has ever sold for the prompt relief and positive cure of any form of skin or scalp disease. ZEMO is a clean vegetable liquid for external use, pleasant and agreeable to use. Can be used freely on infants.

Advertised Letters

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office.

LADIES.

Mrs. W. L. Isbele.
Mrs. Dora Mitchell.
Miss Lena Madison.

GENTS.

Mr. Luiza Allen.
Mr. Herby Deppery.
Mr. Cage Hopkins.

WM. P. MASTERS, P. M.
Seymour, Nov. 8, 1909.

John Bradbury, of E. Third street, who fell from a tree near the public library several days ago and was quite seriously injured, continues to improve.

At Last—A Rice Food that Melts in Your Mouth



THIS new rice food is so different, so delicious, so delicate in flavor, so satisfying—that you eat it for pure enjoyment—and forget its health-promoting properties, till they show results in new energy, fine spirits, good digestion. Your family will all share your delight in

Kellogg's Toasted Rice Flakes

Dainty crisps of rice, the choicest of grains—rolled into tiny transparent films—then toasted just right to bring out their true, delicious, nut-like flavor. Rice is the world's greatest food—the most digestible. Toasted Rice Flakes are no tax upon the weakest stomach or kidneys.

Another New Food—Toasted Rice Biscuit

Served alone, or with cream or fruit, they bring a new joy to the palate. These are the latest products of the great food laboratories affiliated with The Battle Creek Sanitarium, where they are constantly prescribed and used. Change today to this new, delicious food.

The Kellogg Toasted Rice Flake & Biscuit Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Generous Package 10¢ at Grocers

The Home of Pure Foods

Any Way You Look at it.

Any Way You Look at it.

Any Way You Look at it.

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Any Way You Look at it.

"For Goodness Sake"

FIVE WHITESIDE BREAD LABELS

Will Secure You an Admission Ticket to

The Nickelo

Moving Picture Show

—ON—

Wednesday, Nov. 10th,

At the first performance promptly at 7 p. m. For further particulars ask your groceryman.

Whiteside's Bakery Co.
INCORPORATED

Good Teeth a Necessity To Enjoy Life

Note the following reasonable prices:
QUALITY and WORKMANSHIP GUARANTEED
Set of Teeth.....\$8.00
Gold Crowns, (22K).....\$5.00
Bridge Work.....\$5.00
Fillings.....75 cents and up

Extracting Painless With Nitrous Oxide Gas

EXAMINATION FREE

Dr. R. G. Haas, No. 7 W. Second St. SEYMOUR, IND.

FOR RENT

Pearl Laundry building, 100 feet long with basement. Well located for grocery. Also a 9 room residence on E. Third St.

E. C. BOLLINGER

General Insurance

Farms and City Property

GEO. SCHAEFER

3 West Second Street

Phone 217

W. H. BURKLEY

REAL ESTATE

INSURANCE

and LOANS

SEYMOUR, INDIANA

Ladies and Gentlemen

Take your old clothes to

THE SEYMOUR TAILORS

And have them put in first

class wearing condition.

117 NORTH CHESTNUT STREET

SEYMOUR, INDIANA

CONGDON & DURHAM,

Fire, Tornado, Liability,

Accident and Sick Benefit

INSURANCE

Real Estate, Rental Agency

Prompt Attention to All Business

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of

INSURANCE

Clark B. Davis

LOANS NOTARY

ANNA E. CARTER

NOTARY PUBLIC

Office at the Daily Republican

office, 108 West Second Street

SEYMOUR, INDIANA

Tailoring.

This is the time to get your

clothes colored. Work done here.

Kind of repair work neatly and promptly

done. We call for and deliver

clothes. Phone 468.

D. DiMatteo.

One door east of Tradition

ELMER E. DUNLAP,

ARCHITECT

824-828 State Life Bldg. INDIAN

APOLIS. Branch Offices

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH
EDW. A. REMY
Editors and Publishers

SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

BIG CAVES IN LAVA BEDS.

Interesting Discoveries in a Land of Extinct Volcanoes.

The Modoc lava beds in California, near the Klamath county line, long a place of historic as well as scenic interest, have grown more prominent lately from reason of new discoveries, especially as to the caves, of which there are a great many in this region, all among lava beds of the rugged description.

As one traverses Tule lake, the southern margin of which rests on the lava field, about forty extinct volcanoes can be counted in the region of the lake. Many of these are weathered and ancient, covered with shrubs and trees, and others are absolutely bare and the reddish lava about their craters has a modern look.

Following the lava flows from these cinder cones are vast crevices and crinkled ridges of lava and caves of great extent in various forms. A man who lives in this region and who has spent thirty years as a cowboy, claims to have discovered a cave many miles in extent, which he calls the Mammoth cave of California, and steps are being taken to make a thorough exploration of its vast subterranean recesses.

A party of three persons from Klamath Falls has just returned from a four days' outing in the lava beds and reports a most interesting outing in that land of dead volcanoes.

Several new caves were discovered by the party, one of which is some 200 feet in length, 50 feet in width and with a level ceiling 40 feet above the floor. The most important discovery made by the party, however, was of a two-story cave, which is indeed one of the world's marvels. A hole was found some 10 feet in width in the bottom of a large cave. A lantern was lowered on a rope until it was evident that there was another floor with a surrounding cavity some 25 or 30 feet below.

A small pine tree was cut, divested of its limbs and brought into the cave. This was lowered until it touched the lower floor and by it the party descended to a great corridor 40 feet wide, extending apparently parallel with the corridor above in both directions from the point of descent. The corridor is not less than 500 feet in extent and is obstructed at the ends by loose material fallen from above. No thermometer was at hand to determine the temperature, but it is cold enough to contrast greatly with the degree above ground, and iceless 5 or 6 feet in length descend from the ceiling in many places.—Klamath Falls Cor. of the Portland Oregonian.

American Shoes in Paris.

One of the consequences of short skirts in Paris has been the American shoe, and the American shoe at its worst, not at its best. With its club toe, great heel and foolish heel, this shoe has now become so common that it no longer counts in the annals of the smart, who have a well cut French shoe with moderately high heel and rounded toe, nothing exaggerated either in the name of hygiene or of folly.

Indeed few really well dressed women affect the curious footgear one reads about, and I know of a certain old boot-maker not far from the Champs Elysees who counts among his customers some of the best booted women in Paris, and yet he scorns the caprices of fashion, only changing the materials of his boots and shoes to fit the occasion for which they are needed. As to his opinion of the American shoe it is not to be translated, for half its strength lies in the expression of the old boot artist's face.—Queen.

A Tall Corn Story.

This is said to have been in a letter written home by an eastern visitor: "Most of the Kansas streets are paved, grains of corn being used for cobblestones, while the cobs are hollowed out for sewer-pipe. The husk when taken off whole and stood on end makes a nice tent for the children to play in. It sounds queer to the farmer, but he tells the driver to take a dozen grains of horse feed over to Jackson's livery stable. If it were not for soft deep soil here I don't see how they would ever harvest the corn, as the stalks would grow up as high in the air as a Methodist church steeple. However, when the ears get too heavy their weight presses the stalk down to the ground on an average of ninety-two feet, and thus brings the ear near enough to the ground to be chopped off with an axe."—Kansas City Journal.

Turtle of his Boyhood Days.

While working in the harvest field on his farm, west of Crawfordville, Ind., D. F. Britton, a well-known liveryman, ran across a turtle which he is positive is the same turtle he saw in his boyhood during his boyhood, and which he has not seen since the summer of 1882. Mr. Britton positively identified the turtle because of the flake that it has missing from the center of its shell in the very spot where the turtle of his boyhood days had a shell missing. The turtle was found within one hundred yards of the spot where Mr. Britton saw it in 1882. The turtle is more than a third of a century old, and Mr. Britton believes that it has lived all these years on his farm.

No Race Suicide.

There are many anecdotes of actors and playwrights in the lately published recollections of Sir Squire and Lady Bancroft. Some of these, of course, originate with the always amusing H. J. Byron. To a provincial landlady he once bitterly complained of having been attacked by fleas.

"Fleas, sir?" was the retort; "I am sure there is not a single flea in my house."

"I am sure of it, too," was Byron's rejoinder; "they are all married and have large families."—Judy.

Offers to Wed Unfortunate Girl.

George Smith of Derby pleaded at Bridgeport, Conn., for permission to marry Elizabeth Domitile, aged 17 years, who had been arraigned for deserting her illegitimate child. "Don't send this poor girl to jail," he begged. "Give her a chance. I am willing to do what another man should have done—marry her."

He was asked if he knew her, and he replied no, but said that that made no difference. His step-brother was the cause of Elizabeth's fall. The girl will consider the offer, and if she accepts it the case will be quashed.

A Pearsome Threat.

From the classroom occupied by the roughest boys in the Sunday school came a great uproar. The secretary in the next room went in to investigate. Complete silence followed the opening of the classroom door.

"Have you got a teacher?"

"No."

"Do you want one?"

"No."

"Then be quiet or you'll get one."

Result, comparative peace.—Manchester Guardian.

OCTOBER.

The elves are getting ready now to take their yearly ride upon the backs of squirrels; my! you ought to see them slide straight down a moonbeam some bright night; and when they reach the ground, the squirrels scamper off to where the finest nuts are found. Some elves, besides, make Jack-o'-lanterns. Because, in Elfland, too, you know 'twas soon be Halloween!

—S. Virginia Lewis in St. Nicholas.

A PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE.

"As it stands," said Mr. Ephraim Bulstrode, pursing up his thin lips, "the thing is preposterous. It cannot go on much longer. It is becoming a problem of the future. Steps will have to be taken before many years are past."

He folded his morning paper and laid it viciously aside.

Mrs. Bulstrode glanced at him over the coffee urn.

"They talk of old-age pensions," said Mr. Bulstrode acrimoniously. "They propose to give five shillings a week to all those who are unfit for work, and they call it productive expenditure. And yet they expect women—and young women, too—to undertake the responsibilities of marriage, and the bringing up of children without any remuneration whatever! It's absurd."

Mrs. Bulstrode put her hand to her cap. A letter lay unopened beside her plate; and she knew by the handwriting that it was from her son John, who lived in rooms farther towards the center of London in order to be near his work.

"I don't quite understand, dear," she said soothingly. "Do you mean that women ought to be paid for getting married?"

"That," said Mr. Bulstrode warmly, "is precisely what I do mean. Women should most certainly be paid for it."

"But, my dear!" suggested Mrs. Bulstrode, "wouldn't it be rather a waste of money to pay them for what they go on doing for nothing?"

"Maria!" snapped Mr. Bulstrode, "don't be a fool."

His wife recognized the cadence that usually terminated her husband's arguments, and without comment, took up her son's letter. She paused, as she opened the envelope, to listen as Mr. Bulstrode commenced again.

"I would give every woman who married," he said impressively, "ten shillings a week as a pension."

Mrs. Bulstrode waited a moment; but as it appeared that her husband had really finished, she gave a little sigh of relief and opened her letter. As she read it, her sigh of relief was followed by a gasp of dismay.

"Oh, Ephraim!" she cried. "Oh, Ephraim!—and so sat with parted lips and eyes that stared at the paper."

"What is it?" asked Mr. Bulstrode.

"It's John!" she cried. "He's thinking of getting married."

Mr. Bulstrode elevated his bushy gray eyebrows.

"The deuce he is!" he remarked. "That's serious, Maria."

"I'm afraid it is," she answered. "He writes that he cannot take the step he contemplates without informing us. He would have told us before, but feared that we might disapprove. Nothing, he says, can change his determination. Oh, dear!"

"Who's the woman?" asked Mr. Bulstrode gruffly.

"That's the terrible part of it," replied his wife. "She's a Miss Hetty Price, a—barnmaid at some public house at Ealing, the Pigeon's Rest. I think it is. He says that they are to be married at a registrar's office tomorrow."

"Let me see," said Mr. Bulstrode. He reached forward and snatched the letter from his wife's outstretched fingers. With quick, corrugated glances, he scanned its pages. Then he crumpled it in his hand.

"This," he said decisively, "must be put a stop to."

"I shall see John this morning," he said after a pause, "and talk it over with him. If I find him deaf to reason, I shall see the young woman and try what can be done with her. The thing can't be allowed to go on."

In pursuance of this determination, he took his way to the bank where his son was employed. He found the young man obdurate.

Checked, but not checkmated, Mr. Bulstrode took the train to Ealing. It was with considerable distaste that he entered the bar and surveyed the young lady who served behind it. As a conversational gambit, he ordered a glass of port. Miss Hetty Price was a plump, good-looking damsel, with a mass of fair hair and deceptively childish blue eyes.

"Ahem!" he said, after a pause.

"You're a very pretty girl, my dear. Have you been here long?"

Miss Price stopped in her polishing of glass and surveyed him with slightly lifted eyebrows. Then she giggled.

"You're a very funny old man," she said.

"I'm not sure that I ought to answer impertinent questions. But I don't mind telling you I shan't be here much longer."

"Going to be married, perhaps?" said Mr. Bulstrode, snatching at the chance of introducing the subject.

"Guessed it first time," she said brightly. "I'm going to be married tomorrow."

"Let me offer my congratulations," said Mr. Bulstrode, dissembling. "May I ask the gentleman's name?"

"You may ask, but I'm not sure that I shall answer," said Miss Price, pointing. "Not until I know what business it is of yours, at any rate."

"Call it interest—friendly interest," said Mr. Bulstrode, tugging at his whiskers. "I only wished to know who was going to be lucky enough to get such a pretty girl."

"Now you're talking!" she said pleasantly. "I shan't tell you his name, all the same. But here's his photograph."

Mr. Bulstrode gazed at the features of his son; for the first time he found them fatuous.

"You are very fond of him?" he asked.

"He's a nice little chap," replied Miss Price brightly. "I won't say I'm absolutely gone on him; but I'm about sick of the bar."

"You may have to work harder when you are married," said Mr. Bulstrode tentatively.

"Not much!" replied Miss Price. "I'm going to be a lady. He's a clerk in a bank, you know; and he's got a father who allows him heaps and heaps of money. The old boy seems quite decent

about cash, from what Johnnie told me. He must be a fine old chap."

"I am much obliged," said Mr. Bulstrode grimly, "for your good opinion of me."

"Sakes alive!" she said. "You don't tell me that you're his father!"

"It's my misfortune," said Mr. Bulstrode, "but it's true."

Miss Price smiled sweetly.

"And how do you do, papa?" she asked pleasantly.

Mr. Bulstrode purpled like a sunset.

"Oblige me by not addressing me in that manner," he said stiffly. "You seem in some ways a sensible girl. To put the matter bluntly, I have come here to tell you that I do not approve of my son's action. If you persist in your determination to marry him, and he carries out his intention of marrying you, I shall wash my hands of him. There will be no more money, my dear; no more heaps and heaps! He will have to live on his salary; and what is more, you will have to live on it, too."

"That," said Miss Price thoughtfully, "would be a bit thin."

"Ah!" said Mr. Bulstrode pleasantly. "I thought it would make a difference to a sensible girl like you."

"I don't know," said Miss Price, pondering. "There's such a thing as true love, you know. And I believe in a girl getting married. It's a duty she owes to the community."

"Where did you pick up that nonsense?" growled Mr. Bulstrode uneasily.

"I saw it in the paper this morning," replied Miss Price. "Still, if you think it nonsense, I don't insist upon it. I might do better out of a breach-of-promise case, after all."

"Look here," said Mr. Bulstrode, very red in the face, "will you take £50 to write to my son, saying that you cannot marry him and that you are going into the country?"

"A hundred!" said Miss Price decisively.

Mr. Bulstrode was relieved; he had been prepared to go even higher.

"You will write the letter here and now," he said. "And I will post it myself."

"It's all right, Maria," he said to his wife on his return. "I've bought her off."

Mrs. Bulstrode's relief was so great that she permitted her sense of humor a little vent.

"Then you don't believe in paying women to get married?" she asked.

"What the deuce do you mean?" asked her husband, puzzled at the apparent irrelevance of the question.

"Only that you've just been paying one not to," answered his wife placidly.

"That's different," snapped Mr. Bulstrode. "Why can't you women be logical?"

"I'll try, Ephraim," said Mrs. Bulstrode with a slight smile. She placed an envelope in his hands. "Just look at that, dear, will you?" she said.

He tore it open. It was a bill made out in his wife's name for £780.

"You see, dear," explained Mrs. Bulstrode, "you said ten shillings a week she should be paid, and as we've been married forty years—"

"Maria!" said Mr. Bulstrode harshly, tearing the paper into fragments, "don't be a fool!"—Dr. Sackville Martin in London Opinion.

FINDS A "SLEEPY GRASS."

Would Furnish a Narcotic to Take Place of Those Now in Use.

While making a trip through the southwestern part of New Mexico, Herbert W. Wolcott of Alamogordo, N. M., found a grass from which he believes a narcotic may be abstracted which will take the place of those now known to medical science, says the Kansas City Star.

"The grass is known as 'sleepy grass' to the natives of New Mexico near the Apache reservation," said Mr. Wolcott. "Cattle and horses will eat it the first time they see it. It makes them fall to the ground in their tracks and lie in a state of coma for two days. When they wake up they have no ill effects from the opiate. But they will never eat it again; in fact, they will run away if it is offered to them."

"This 'sleepy grass' is not to be confused with the loco weed. The grass is a real grass, not unlike the Kentucky blue grass in appearance. The loco weed is a plant and bears a flower. Horses and cattle become loco fends and are worthless after tasting the deadly stuff."

Hazel Nut of the Northwest.

The crop of hazel nuts in Clark county for this year has been enormous. Every bush is laden with nuts and all the boys and girls are storing large quantities for winter use. One farmer has the banner pick of four bushels of shelled nuts in one day.

That the cultivated hazel nut, or filbert is admirably adapted to this climate has been demonstrated by a number of growers, among them John E. Norrells of Kauffman avenue extension, who has seven acres of trees in excellent condition. There are 300 trees to the acre, planted 10 feet apart. The culture is profitable to the grower, as the nuts bring 14 and 15 cents a pound.

The trees bear a few nuts the first year, the crop increasing yearly until the 10-year-old trees are bearing ten to twenty pounds of nuts. At a market price of 15 cents, 300 trees to an acre and ten pounds to the tree, the net sum of \$450 an acre can be realized.—Vancouver Cor. Portland Oregonian.

How New York Treats Park Laborers.

New York park employees are complaining that they do not receive their wages promptly and sometimes have to wait a month. The park laborers are paid \$2 a day. When it storms they are laid off and their pay deducted, leaving their salary for the week \$12 (and sometimes only \$10), out of which they pay rent and clothe and feed a family. Recently park laborers were assessed \$1 apiece for a stand to be erected under the direction of the park department for the Hudson-Fulton celebration. The collection was ordered in the name of the general superintendent and foreman, and the men were requested to hand in their money at a time when the park department owed them three weeks' pay.

Edible Collars.

Gov. Stubb's brother owns a number of valuable dogs. Recently he directed the old colored man who works for him to go down town and buy some dog collars.

"Remember," was the injunction given the colored man, "remember to get good ones. Get the right kind."

The colored man faithfully carried out orders and purchased what he believed were good collars. When he got home some one asked him, "Well, did you get the collars?"

"Yes," he replied.

"What kind did you get?"

"Ah, got de desirable kind." And he produced a number of adjustable collars.

—Kansas City Journal.

FOR THE FARMER.

Rat-Proof Corncribs.

Make the corncrib and granary rat proof. Bushels and bushels of grain are annually destroyed by rats and mice upon nearly every farm and farmers ought to take immediate steps to prevent this loss. There is nothing better than wire mosquito netting or quarter-inch mesh wire screening for keeping rats and mice out of the corncrib. When this material is used the floor and sides of the crib should be lined with it. In the granary the bins may also be lined with the wire material. Wire covers may be made to fit over the open parts of the grain receptacles.

Silage for Feeding.

The chief difficulty in growing silage corn in some of the northern states is in getting a suitable variety, and farmers are strongly urged to take advantage of such new varieties of silage corn as may be offered for trial by the experimental stations of their respective states or by the United States department of agriculture, and also to select their own seed in order to improve it.

In sections where potatoes fill the place of corn in a ration, silage can be made from Japanese millet or other crops and succulent winter feed be thus provided.

Clover and Italian rye grasses are successfully used for silage in the state of Washington and the combination is worthy of trial in northern Maine.

Cultivate the Orchard.

The young orchard should be cultivated, but not with grain or grass crops. Corn, potatoes, beans or other vegetables, well cultivated, are ideal for a young orchard. The ground should be stirred every two or three weeks until the middle of August. In going through the orchard with the harrow, care should be taken not to injure, bruise or "bark" the trees. To avoid this, the horses ought to be muzzled and the outside portions of traces and whiffletrees padded.

In going through some young orchards early in the season for the purpose of demonstrating pruning, Prof. Surface found many cases of trees which had been seriously damaged through being grazed by whiffletrees, or struck or bitten by the horses. In going through the orchard, rub off all unnecessary sprouts.

—Rural World.

Silo Building.

In all silos the greater waste occurs around the sides, particularly in the corners, because the air has greater access to these parts. The fodder is not packed tightly in the corners, the air fills the interstices and decay results.

With the cylindrical silo the friction is equally distributed over the entire inside wall surface, so that the silage settles evenly.

The place a silo is to occupy may determine the form to build. There are several kinds. Chief among these are the round stave, the square or rectangular, and the octagonal form. A square or rectangular silo can usually be constructed within a barn with better economy of space than a round silo. For these reasons square silos are most frequently employed within the barn, and the circular type, when a separate building is constructed.—Agricultural Epitomist.

Thistles as Stock Food.

Stock of nearly all kinds greatly relish the plants of the Russian thistle, which has fairly jumped out of the ground since the rains, and our eastern plains are verdant with it. Why not make hay of it? So palatable is the hay to cattle that they leave green pastures and break through fences to devour this obnoxious and outlawed weed if it is cut and stacked before the reddish tinge comes onto the plant, which occurs about the middle of July. Many of our Colorado people have used Russian thistle for forage for several years, and some of them say that it is as good as alfalfa.

In a recent analysis the Russian thistle assayed as follows: Protein, 17.95; ether extract, 3.61; ash, 21.98; crude fiber, 20.14, and carbohydrates, 36.32. All over eastern Colorado there is a lamentable shortage of protein feed stuff. Corn, cornstarks, straw, millet, Kafir and prairie hay are all long on starchy matter, but short on protein. In the thistle we have a crop that grows on the arid reaches which will not only yield a large amount of forage, but a very palatable one at that, and a crop that is rich in the two elements in which others are deficient.—Field and Farm.

Stringhalt Treatment.

Stringhalt, a spasmodic contraction of the voluntary muscles of the leg, usually occurs in animals of a highly nervous disposition. One of the most frequent forms of stringhalt is a jerking up of the hind leg as the horse travels, in many cases only when the horse first starts.

This is often most severe in cold weather and gradually increases as the animal grows older, but it does not seem to cause any suffering nor interfere with the general health of the animal.

In most cases of chorea (stringhalt) medical treatment does not give benefit, but good results follow careful feeding and tonics. The food should be nutritious, easily digested, of good variety and abundant.

A mixture of oats, oil meal and bran is good. Three times a week give the following: Salt, 4 ounces; sulphur, 2 ounces; hardwood ashes, 2 ounces—a tablespoonful in the feed. Also give Fowler's solution of arsenic, beginning with one-half ounce doses in the feed once daily, and gradually increasing by one-fourth ounce at a time until 1 ounce is given at a dose in the morning and at night. This should be given for two weeks, then withhold two weeks and then repeated.—Exchange.

Horses and Corn Growing.

In growing corn one of the factors that is seldom rated at its true worth is first-class motive power. Anyone who has plowed, harrowed, planted and cultivated with an ill-matched, short-weighted, high-strung team knows how difficult it is to do good work. No farm hand is so handicapped as to render a service that is satisfactory to a good farmer. Farm teams should be evenly matched as to age, size and temperament. Weight is essential. Teams should be big enough to keep a reserve power constantly on tap; they should draw evenly and steadily with ease and at a steady, lively pace. If they are of standard draft type, and are shifted occasionally from one class of service to another, they will go

through the season without breakdowns. This depends, however, to a large extent on how they are fed and managed. Much depends also on the ease and comfort which they enjoy in the collar; sore necks and galled shoulders, due to poorly fitted collars, such serious obstacles to good, continuous work. Corn-belt farms should be equipped with heavy draft teams; the highest type of diversified agriculture in that territory depends on this reliable, efficient motive power. Big horses bear a close relationship to a big corn crop.—Chicago Livestock World.

Pea Hay.

Pea hay or straw has a nutritive ratio of 1:4.5. This form of roughage, therefore, in itself constitutes a fairly well-balanced ration and compares in this respect very favorably with alfalfa, which, at the same station at the same time was found to have a nutritive ratio of 1:3.8. The difference is in favor of the pea hay. The same experiments show that a larger percentage of the dry matter, either extract, crude fiber, crude protein and nitrogen free extract, are also more digestible than the same constituents of alfalfa. In ash, alfalfa has the higher digestion coefficient; that is, a larger percentage of the ash of alfalfa was assimilated by the animals than of the ash of the pea hay. The digestion coefficient of the crude protein and nitrogen free extract of the pea hay were exceedingly high. The animals used were sheep. The pea hay is stated to have been in poor condition, due to overripening, most of the peas, on this account falling out. The alfalfa was in a condition, and was considered first-class alfalfa hay.

The experimenter explains that the pea hay used in the experiments was not of the best quality, hence the results should not be taken as representing such tests under the most favorable conditions.—Wisconsin Agriculturist.

Cultivation of Corn.

At the several experiment stations corn has received more than its share of attention, and many experiments have been made in order to learn how to derive the largest yields and to grow the crop most economically. Opinions differ, however, as climate, variety and soil are factors governing every crop. The Indiana station found that the best results were obtained by planting seed in May. It has been shown that the greatest average yield of both ears and stalks about 12 or 14 inches apart in the rows. Thick planting, however, reduces the size of the ears, and the percentage of grain, but thick planting has, in dry seasons, produced the heaviest yield of stalks and the highest yield of ears. So far as depth of cultivation is concerned, the yields, when corn was cultivated 1, 2 and 3 inches, have been equal. In continuous corn culture heavy applications of fresh horse manure have not been profitable, but the effect of a very heavy application of manure has been noticed for many years. There does not seem to be much difference in yields due to any particular implement used, while hill and drill plantings of corn have produced the same average yields. The "checking" of corn is still the most popular and profitable mode of growing the corn at the least cost of labor. The results at one station may not correspond with those obtained elsewhere, but where the work has been extended over a number of years the results should be accepted as important, if not conclusive.

Hens Laying Out.

At this season of the year, when the grass, weeds and other vegetation are tall, many of the hens steal their nests away and lay in secret and obscure places. When the hen steals her nest she may come off with a brood of chicks and raise them with profit, but in many cases eggs laid in secret nests are entirely lost. They may rot, be stolen by wild animals, or become so stale by the time they are found that they are not fit to use or are of doubtful use.

There are several ways of preventing hens from stealing their nests away and laying in secret places. The best way, all things considered, is to have the place so clean and free of weeds, all other tall growth and rubbish that no hen can find a secret place to make a nest. To effect this, the grounds must be mowed either with lawn mower or mowing machine several times during the summer, or the area must be pastured with sheep or some animals that will keep the growth very low. Sheep are the best animals for this purpose, as they may be pastured in the orchard with perfect safety and no fear of trees being injured as in the case with cows and horses.

Another good plan is to have a medium large hen-tight poultry yard in connection with the hen house and to keep the laying hens in it till about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of each day. By the middle of the afternoon most of the hens will lay that are going to lay, and then they may be turned out to forage on the open range. This will allow them several hours' time for a range of exercise and for hunting for a feed. The eggs will all be laid in the hen house, they can be gathered fresh every day, and you will know of a certainty where they are.

Those who are furnishing eggs for special sale or are working up a special trade cannot afford to risk their judgment on the freshness of an egg found in a new nest, and it is not right, nor legal, to sell spoiled eggs. The best plan is to

WOMEN'S COLUMN.

Beyond.

When summer's beyond with the leaves
And life no longer seems
With future hope—when baby feet
Go down the hall of dreams,
The rose will tell the perfumed tips,
The night will bear us on
To meet the grander mother love
In life beyond the dawn.

—St. Louis Star.

What a Mother Will Do.

No one but a woman knows exactly the sacrifice a mother will make for a child's enjoyment. The self-sacrificing mother will set aside a tempting viand for the child, she will buy a dress pattern and claim it is not suited to her and will give it to a daughter. She takes the back room in preference to the light one at the front of the house. This sacrifice was beautifully shown in one mother's affection for her wee tot who was desirous of going to a picnic this year. The mother did not feel able to send their garments away to be laundered, but she managed late in the day to wash the clothes, and while the little folks were all in bed, she ironed the clothes, mended some, made her cakes and went to take them to the picnic the next day. Only a few hours' sleep to give them a few short hours' happiness, but she saved them from a great disappointment. Possibly they will never realize the sacrifice, but somehow or other the ones who think the least about it are the mothers themselves. Love labor is not fatiguing.

Charm of Growing Plants.

Flowers and growing plants can do more toward making a room attractive and homelike and lending an atmosphere of cheer and brightness than can be derived from any other source. The most rare and valuable works of art. There is no room, from the formal salon of a large city house to the cozy living room of a small apartment, that will not be quite transformed by one or two graceful palms set in handsome brass, silver, or china jardiniere, or a cherry fern or even a hardy rubber plant which is striving to bring indoors the color from the summer woods or the brilliant greens of the tropics.

After all, a plant asks very little of the world that it may be allowed to live and shed cheer around—just water regularly and plentifully given, good, wholesome earth, an occasional bath, and plenty of sunshine; that is all, with perhaps a touch of insecticide for the least or artificial light in the room has not agreed with it. Broadly speaking, however, any plant will thrive if given sufficient water and sunlight.

It seems difficult for many people to understand that different kinds of plants require different amounts of food for water just as different individuals require a greater or less amount of nourishment or sleep, and that the quantity must be varied also according to the kind of heat in the room. Steam heat, for example, rapidly takes all moisture from the air, and in a steam heated room a plant should be watered twice as often as during the summer, when there is considerably humidity in the atmosphere.

Most palms should be watered every second or third day. It is always possible to tell from the condition of the earth whether or not the plant should be given more water, and then about every two weeks it is a good plan to literally give the plant a bath—that is, place it in a tub of water and allow the roots can soak in all the nourishment they can possibly desire. After leaving the plant in the tub for an hour or more, the water should be drained off and the earth allowed to partially dry before the plant is returned to its jardiniere in the full blaze of the sunshine. A fern requires more water than a palm, and to keep it looking fresh and clean the entire plant should be sprinkled from a watering pot at least once a week. In a steam-heated room a fern should be watered anyway five or six times a week, with a bath every seven or eight days, for which it may go without its food again for about forty-eight hours.

The thing which perhaps causes more deaths among palms and ferns and, in fact, all growing plants or flowers that are kept in jardiniere, is that the water which drains through the earth and the hole in the earthenware jar is allowed to remain in the jardiniere until often enough has accumulated for the plant to be standing continually soaking in the water from which it has already derived all the nutrient it required. After the plant has been fed the water should be allowed to drain through the earth, and at the end of about fifteen minutes the jardiniere should be carefully emptied and dried. If this is attended to regularly there will be little danger of the plant not thriving.

A rubber plant or any palm with leaves of sufficient size should be washed off occasionally with lukewarm water and just a little soap suds to prevent the spread of any scale or disease which may have attacked it. Each leaf and stem should be gone over with a clean rag. Too cold water must never be used, but warm water is also fatal, and the best way to obtain satisfactory results with the plants is by drawing a sufficient amount of water over night so that it will thus derive the exact temperature of the room in which the plant lives.

If the plant seems to be hopelessly "sick" it may be revived by repotting. The plant is tenderly removed from the pot, the earth all shaken off, and the new soil carefully packed about the roots, the plant replaced in the pot, and the earth not too plentifully watered, and then not watered again for two or three days. The soil may have been poisoned by gas or fumes from a lamp in the greenhouse, and in this case a healthy earth it may take on a new lease of life. The experiment is certainly worth while trying.—New York Times.

Using the Bits of Soap.

The housewife who squanders all her odds and ends of soap should learn a lesson in thrift. She is reckless, because these bits, no matter how small, can be utilized in a way that saves more pennies than one would think.

If you are one of those who are careless in this respect mend your ways. Gather together once a week all the ends of kitchen and laundry soap into one jar, and all the ends of toilet and household soap into another jar.

As most soaps use the same brand of soap year in and year out, there will not be much of a mixture. It will make no difference if there is, as the result will be much the same.

It might be just as well to label each jar in a clear manner. On one put "kitchen soap," on the other, "toilet soap."

When you have both jars full, go to work in some idle hour and shave these pieces of soap with a sharp, old kitchen knife. Have two pans or bowls for the purpose, and when you are through with the soap pour into each pan two or three cups of boiling water.

Keep this water at the boiling point until every particle of the soap is dissolved, stir it with a clean wooden spoon, and when it becomes soft and thick pour back into the jars while hot, and cover each one.

Put them away to cool, and when this is done you will find that each jar is full of a smooth, even, clear jelly.

This will keep for any amount of time.

The W. A. jar is left in the pantry, and the toilet jar is put in the bathroom. This soap jelly is just as good to use as a cake of soap. Some women prefer it, for shampooing the hair it is far ahead of a lather.

A tablespoonful of it may be put into a bottle of boiling water with a little bay rum, if one likes the odor, then shaken into a thick froth and used on the head.

Half of the bottle is used at first to cleanse the scalp, and when this is rinsed off, the other half of the bottle is used to wash the hair itself.

Clear hot water is used for rinsing, then a pitcher of cold water to close the pores, and the hair is as clean as though an expensive hair dresser had done the work.

Home Gymnasium.

Do not make the mistake of taking up dumb-bells or Indian clubs when beginning home gymnasium treatment. Lead gradually to that strenuous treatment. The first purpose one should have a costume, consisting of a white linen coat made like a sweater, dark bloomers of serge, dark stockings and black, heelless canvas shoes, with wide toes. A hoop is a very useful article to swing, and one can catch the rhythm of movement very nicely with a hoop, by holding it on each side of the body and moving it with the movements, and you will soon catch an idea of what is graceful and remedy little defects. The light bar is another. No one movement should be taken more than ten times, increasing five times daily until 100 give no fatigue. The bending of the body to exercise the waist is one of the most beneficial treatments known. Breathing has much to do with exercise, being helpful. The idea is to exhale all breath, then take in a full breath and count sixteen. Do not hold the breath so long if it causes the least pain. The necessities pure air which all athletes desire. The expansion of the blood. The expansion of the chest is obtained only through deep breathing. Place a tape measure around the chest, breathe deeply and note the result. One who breathes improperly will not expand the chest more than two inches. The girl who plays ball, tennis, jumps the hurdle, and indulges in basket ball and gymnasium exercises will expand her chest from three to ten inches. Such girls are the picture of robust health.

A Titled English Woman Turned Critic.

Even the much exploited Lady Constance Stewart Richardson (who is really having some fun with us and who danced again with her bare feet to a large audience) has been quoted as saying in an interview she said that our women are provincial prudes and that the American children are nervous creatures. Perhaps she did, but she denies this, and in another talk she did say some very sensible things about women in general, not sparing those in her own country. The English girls, she tells us, are apt to go in for athletics with the result that they get so that they cannot cross a room without knocking something down. At girls' public schools—and these are fashionable in a way over there—they play hockey all the time, and this makes them round-shouldered and thick-necked. The men also develop a "heart" from too much athletics, and all this is true of both countries. Just now we are raising a race of giants, awkward and ungraceful. And as for our college boys, how many can stand any strain at all, although they are stars that children are monstrous little animals, savages in a way. They want the air and the open; they want to be as free as possible. The body must be cultivated first, and before they begin to read they must learn to appreciate the beautiful in this world. In other words, children should be healthy.

Perhaps Lady Constance has never met the microbe child, the sterilized infant which is a production of our country. Again she deplores the fact that nurses and governesses must be always in watch over children in their tender years and that they are never left alone. "I don't think," she says, "that a child of faith in children, Constance, 'a lack of faith in children' is a very real thing always in sight." "A savage child of 9," continues Lady Constance, "is as well developed as our children of 14, and they are let entirely alone, except that obedience is exacted."—Vogue.

Peony Culture Is Easy.

"September is the month to plant peonies," declared the Long Island nursery woman whose peony beds are among the sights of her neighborhood. "The plants should be put in the ground in August, and a buyer should be careful to see that the pieces he is to put into the ground have at least three good eyes."

"If these tubers have to wait until next spring to be planted they will be shriveled and faint from fasting and will be slow to get to where they would be had they been planted in the fall. Peonies planted in September may give a few blossoms in the following June and they should be decidedly better the second spring, but not until the third season can they really be depended on to be as beautiful as we expect them to be."

"Peony culture is a very simple matter. The first point is never to disturb the tubers when once you have them comfortably established. To establish a peony bed properly dig a trench three feet deep, put in plenty of well rotted manure and plant the tubers four feet apart and from the surface to five inches below the surface of the bed. Pack the soil firmly, being careful not to trample too near the tubers."

"In selecting a position for a peony bed be careful to get a spot where there is a drip and where the flowers will be whipped by a wind. In the spring if the plants show a tendency to fall over some sort of support should be given them. The best that I have ever seen used is a galvanized wire hoop with a loop in one end and a hook in the other. This should be fastened about the plants and if necessary upright pieces or wire legs are necessary. A length can be added. Such supports are not seen ten feet away from a thrifty plant and add wonderfully to its appearance and the perfection of its flowers."

The only real problems about peony culture are how to get the best variety and how to multiply them. When once you do get them. Of course every one knows how peonies can be ordered by the names and descriptions given in nursery catalogues. That is a very simple matter and the descriptions given in these books are often so entertaining that you are almost rewarded without waiting for the maturity of the plants ordered."

"The other way is to visit some nursery where there is a large display of peonies and pick for yourself. So far as I am concerned I would rather fill one order from my catalogue. The reason is simple enough. When the buyer sees the peonies in bloom he knows which he wants and is not disappointed when it appears."

"For the average lawn or garden I advise a mass of one or two varieties rather than a general collection. A general collection as a rule gives a spotted effect. The peony is intended to be a large flower and for that reason I see very little use in raising them under 6 inches in diameter. The plants which I have found of raising extra large flowers are to discontinue just as you do crysanthemums

and feed them at the roots when they come into bud with liquid fertilizer. It should always be remembered that peonies are gross feeders and will consume a great deal of food for all food and care given them."

"The peony is the best herbaceous perennial in cultivation. It is larger than the rose, with as wide a range of color; it is hardier and the blossom lasts longer. Though it has no fragrance, neither has it any thorns and very few enemies or diseases. In this climate desirable varieties of the rose are usually short lived, while the peonies are almost as permanent as trees and need very little more cultivation."

"If you are not particular about variety and can find a thrifty old peony bed in your neighborhood I would advise you by means to bargain with the owner and have it moved into the proposed bed. Another way to get peonies without any great outlay of cash but with some expenditure of time and trouble is to place a bottomless box over the center of an old peony plant in the spring before the buds break. In this climate of growth. The bottomless box should be filled with rich porous earth to a depth of twelve to fifteen inches. The new shoots will push through this fresh layer of earth and develop foliage and flowers above it. The soil in the box must be kept moist during the summer and when the buds break in the fall be found to be well filled with new roots."

"The stalks connecting these new roots with the old bush should now be carefully cut away below the stratum of fresh earth. Then these new stalks should be cut into as many pieces as there are eyes on the old bush. Such stock will grow into fine plants in much shorter time than is required by small roots. This method leaves the old plant practically undisturbed."

Autumn Salads.

Tomatoes and Potatoes—Slice cold potatoes and peeled ripe tomatoes in equal quantities with one-third of the quantity of raw onions. Arrange crisp lettuce leaves around a salad bowl and lay the tomatoes and potatoes in the middle in alternate layers, sprinkling each one with slices of onion. Pour French dressing over the whole and let stand on ice for one hour before serving.

Nasturtium Salad—Slice an equal quantity of cold boiled potatoes and ripe tomatoes and about half the quantity of bunch onions. Pluck fresh nasturtium blossoms and tender young leaves both with long stems and arrange them round a glass bowl, the stems running down to center, the blossoms forming a border. Their place vegetables in the bowl in alternate layers, pour French dressing over the whole and stand for one hour. At the moment of serving toss all together, the flowers and leaves will be permeated with the dressing and add piquancy to the dish. For the dressing allow half a teaspoonful of white pepper, and one spoonful of vinegar to three tablespoonful of olive oil. Blend the salt and pepper with oil and vinegar little by little.

Orange Salad—Select crisp young lettuce leaves and arrange in a bowl. Then slice tart oranges very thin, remove the pits, and cut in quarters. Lay them thickly over the lettuce and serve with French dressing added at the moment it is sent to the table. For the dressing allow half a teaspoonful of salt and one-quarter of a teaspoonful of pepper to three tablespoonfuls of oil. Stir all together until well blended. Then add one tablespoonful of vinegar and mix again. To add piquancy and relish rub the bowl and the spoon with a clove of garlic before the dressing is made.

Deviled Egg Salad—Boil the eggs carefully for twenty minutes. Cut them into halves and take out the yolks. Put the yolks through a sieve, then rub them to a paste, adding a little at a time, sufficient mayonnaise dressing to make them smooth, add a tablespoonful of lemon juice and a liberal seasoning of red pepper. Make this into tiny little balls the size of marbles. Garnish a dish with lettuce leaves sprinkled with chopped tomatoes, then a layer of chopped parsley, and over this place the egg balls. Cover with a little dressing and serve. Pineapple Salad—This most delicious fruit is peculiarly suitable for a dinner course or simple luncheon. At all seasons it is obtainable, and one large pineapple at a moderate price is all that is necessary for a well filled dish. To serve it, cut a pineapple in half, remove the core and peel off the outside, leaving the fruit in two halves. Cut each half into four equal parts, and place on a silver fork and place on ice for several hours. By so doing it will become soft and juicy. It should be served on crisp tender lettuce leaves with French dressing poured over it at the last moment. The juice of the pineapple should be then blended with dressing, making a mixture that is delicious to any palate.

Mayonnaise Dressing for all Salads—Put the yolks of two eggs in a perfectly clean bowl or plate. Add a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt and add gradually drop by drop one gill of salad oil. Now add a few drops of vinegar, and continue adding oil until you have the desired quantity. Add a grain of red pepper and allow in all one tablespoonful of vinegar to each gill of oil. If you wish the dressing light in color, a few drops of lemon juice will give you the desired results.

Stuffed Pepper Salad—Remove the top and seeds from a dozen sweet peppers, throw into cold water and soak for an hour. Chop white celery very fine. Mix with it a few leaves of cress, sprinkle over a few drops of onion juice and stand aside for fifteen or twenty minutes. When ready to serve, dish on lettuce leaves, pour over French dressing.

Japanese Salad—Cut two warm potatoes in half and add two tablespoonfuls of onion juice. Cover with French dressing, garnish with sardines and cress. Serve very cold. This may be garnished with beets in place of sardines or rice used in the place of potatoes.

Mixed Fruit Salad—Blended flavors are often more delicious than single ones and if a lady delicately is practiced a novel as well as a tasty bit can be made for any of the three meals. A palatable salad combines yellow peaches, yellow pears and white grapes, in the proportion of five peaches, a small bunch of grapes and one dozen pears. Peel and slice the peaches and pears, cutting the grapes in half and seeding them also. Mix all together and sprinkle with lemon juice, to prevent discoloration; then arrange on crisp young leaves of lettuce. Serve with mayonnaise dressing modified by a little whipped cream.

Oyster Salad—This is perhaps the most delicious yet least known of all salads. Select large plump oysters, allowing six to each person. Parboil them in their own juice and drain. Cut the oysters into bits and mix them with an equal quantity of fresh, crisp lettuce broken into small bits. Stir with the mixture a dressing made after the following recipe, which is admirable for all salads. Boil two eggs for twenty minutes, and then plunge into cold water. Separate the whites from the yolks, cut the whites in bits and add to the cut-up oysters. To the boiled yolks and raw ones in the proportion of one to one very finely chop. Remove the raw white for future use. With a sharp knife mash the cooked and raw eggs, then drop in olive oil slowly, stirring vigorously all the while until a sufficient quantity is obtained. Then add mustard with lemon juice, pepper and salt. Lastly beat half the number of whites of the

eggs stiff and stir into the dressing. This addition gives a creamy quality to the dressing. Occasionally the oil and eggs will curdle, in which case stir a little mustard and it will become smooth again. Should this fail add a little of the yolks of eggs. When part of the dressing has been well stirred with the oysters and broken lettuce, mound on a platter edged with inside leaves of a fine head of lettuce, and over the top spread the remainder of the dressing.—Vogue.

SELECT YOUR DIET.

Digestion is now measured in terms of work and accomplishment, rather than pure comfort and discomfort. Just as the heat obtained is the test of the quality of the fuel and the timing of the engine, the digestive engine can be run on the plan of putting things into the stomach that give the best results in strength and clear headedness.

The study of foods has been made so carefully that they are grouped according to the time of day for their digestion into the one hour class, the two, three, and so on. Instead of going over the long and hopelessly mixed table compiled in the old way it is easy to see at a glance which foods are going to keep one in the toils of digestion for a long season, and which are the best for the menu will release one quickly. In actual fact it is the blood that is released, from the stomach to which it is drawn during the process of digestion.

If the average brain worker, for instance, needs to draft his full surplus of energy to the brain, if he has work to do, he needs to eat food that will give him quick digestion. It has long ago been proved that during hard physical exercise the digestive powers lie dormant, but whether the work is physical or mental, or as is more often the case, a combination of both, it is easy to see that the time of day for the digestion at the time table of digestion and pick foods which will allow of this process being out of the way as he approaches his most difficult work.

This is not saying that the most quickly digested foods supply the most nutriment, it is often quite the contrary, but the point is to supply the best balance between ease (quickness) of digestion and nutriment during the working hours.

Asparagus, boiled, beans in puree, brains, boiled celery, boiled fish, sago, spinach, boiled fresh salmon, boiled trout and grilled venison, baked sweet apples, steamed green peas, and white rice, all come within the list of foods which may be digested within an hour and a half.

There are few in the one hour class, and rice boiled in flakes that stand apart from each other is one of these, although a combination of rice is not great. Boiled tripe, also in the one hour class.

In the two-hour division are boiled barley, boiled chicken, raw fresh eggs, boiled tapioca, and roast duck, while boiled turkeys, and raw or boiled milk take two hours and a quarter.

In the two and a half hour class are boiled beef, boiled mutton, boiled lamb, meat warmed, calves' liver fried or sautéed, boiled lentils, boiled peas, roasted sucking pig, potatoes fried or baked, and turkey roasted.

In two and three-quarter hours is stewed tender beef, boiled beef fresh or stewed, chicken fricasseed, and baked or broiled, while raw oysters take nearly three hours.

In the three-hour division are boiled and roasted chicken. Fried beef takes half an hour longer, soft boiled eggs taking three hours, and four if they are boiled hard. Mutton is a three-hour digester, also is the cod fish. Stewed oysters take three hours and a half, onions three and a half when boiled, also grilled sausage, boiled turnips, while lean roast mutton and raw salad take three hours and a quarter.

After this we come into the zone of indigestion, where cold meats, cold fish, stoned fruit, crab meat, cocktails and alcohol appetite teasers. Nuts take five hours, so does boiled suet, smoked sausage and veal roasted or grilled, although it is a tenet of the scientific cooking schools that this meat is reduced to half this time if digestion is cooked slowly over the back of the fire in a covered pot for two and a half hours. It is one of the cases where cooking actually performs the work of digestion in direct proportion, while in other foods it is hard to estimate, although it is known that cooking aids by softening the foods and inducing chemical changes.

Frying in fat or fat intermixed with the lean meat retards digestion, as the fat has to be emulsified before it can be assimilated.

As the ease with which food is digested has nothing to do with the amount of nutriment it contains, if one chooses to choose only what is soonest absorbed he might still be hungry and his body ill nourished.

Obviously the foods which in some cases afford the most nutriment and also take the longest period of digestion, should be picked for the evening meal. By following this plan not only better work is insured, but an undivided power is given to the digestion while it is in process.

Munich Taking to Milk Drinking.

Patriotic Munich citizens are greatly grieved to learn from the municipal statistics that the consumption of beer in the city has decreased 29.9 per cent. since 1908. They recall that famous year of 1889, when the city's consumption of beer reached 525 liters a head of the population, or 460 quarts.

Last year this had fallen to 240 quarts. That Nuremberg now beats Munich by six quarts a head can be borne, but the Munichers are more concerned at finding that Berlin is gradually creeping up to them, being now only a matter of eighteen quarts behind.

There is some consolation in the fact that the Bavarians still stand at the head of all the German nationalities in beer drinking, having 211 quarts a head to their credit, while the Prussians are a long way behind, with a beggarly eighty-seven quarts.

While the beer consumption has been going down, statistics show that more milk is being drunk every year in Munich, so that the citizens are beginning to fear that the infant population is actually being nourished upon milk instead of the famous national beverage.—Munich corr. Pall Mall Gazette.

Royalty at the Opera.

After lasting fourteen weeks, the grand opera season at Covent garden will close on Saturday night. The following list gives the number of visits paid by the Queen and Queen and other members of the royal family: The King, 7; the Queen, 12; Prince of Wales, 3; Princess Victoria, 7; Duke of Connaught, 1; Princess Patricia of Connaught, 1; Princess Christian, 3; Princess Christian, 3; Prince George of Denmark, 3; Prince of Schleswig-Holstein, 3; Princess Henry of Battenberg, 6; Prince Alexander of Battenberg, 2; Prince Maurice of Battenberg, 1; Prince Louis of Battenberg, 5; Princess Louise of Battenberg, 5; Prince George of Battenberg, 3; Prince Alexander of Teck, 4; Prince Alexander of Teck, 3; Duke of Teck, 2; Princess Victor of Hohenlohe, 1.—London Standard.

—Germans introduced the shell button industry into Japan twenty years ago, and now Japan is shipping buttons into Germany.

INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

The Iron Age says: "Under a new outburst of activity in the pig iron market the week has been marked by large business, advancing prices and some indications that the pace is too rapid. The steel companies are in every case buying iron which will go as rapidly as possible into rolled product sold for delivery this year. The whole raw material situation is under strain. To help out eastern furnaces further imports of foreign ore to the amount of 100,000 tons have been arranged for in the last week, the ore to come in this year. Intimations have been given from lake ore sellers that an advance in prices would be made for next year, probably to the basis of 1907, or 50 cents above the early price this year."

The Iron Trade Review says: "It now seems almost certain that shipments of Lake Superior ore this year will exceed those of the previous record year, 1907, when over 42,000,000 tons were shipped. In finished materials the pressure on the mills is more severe and promises for delivery are in many cases being extended. About 20,000 tons of plates and shapes will be required for lake freighters."

Imports of British foundry iron have begun, one cargo being chartered which, it is understood, will come into England port in the neighborhood of \$17.50 duty paid. Several days ago a cargo of German steel scrap was also chartered for importation. On Monday and Tuesday contracts for foreign iron ore aggregated 100,000 tons for shipment over the balance of this year and the first part of next year. Most of the sales were of Spanish ore, but a few additional cargoes of Swedish ores have been sold.

Finished products are less active as far as new business is concerned, but there is abundant evidence that the mills are crowded with work for months to come. The Illinois Steel company has entered orders for 11,000 tons of heavy steel rails and several additional small sales have been made in the east. It is estimated that between 200,000 and 250,000 tons are still under negotiation for next year's shipment.

The Bureau of ordinance of the navy department received bids on Tuesday for approximately \$1,000,000 worth of guns of various sizes. The Bethlehem Steel company and the Midvale Steel company were the only bidders.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that last week agents of blast furnaces in the eastern territory rolled up contracts for 100,000 tons since last Monday, and it is notable that 80,000 tons of this business has been in foundry iron. There were also large sales in the central west and in the Mississippi valley, indicating that the aggregate tonnage placed in all distributive markets was close to 200,000 tons.

Railroads are reported to be in the market for about 10,000 cars and 100 locomotives, most of which will be placed this month, but nearly all the inquiries for bridges are small.

The effects of the lower tariff are becoming apparent in the eastern manufacturing pig iron. The importations of foreign ore have modified prices of the Lake Superior output, which in turn has helped the pig iron producers in the central west. With a lower cost of manufacture blast furnaces are having a more profitable season. Recently several cargoes of both German basic and German scrap have been offered on the eastern seaboard and at prices which make importations imminent.

The largest recent sales of foundry grades of iron have been made to locomotive works, bar shops, pipe works and manufacturers of machinery, stoves, radiators, agricultural implements, plumbers' supplies and jobbing foundries.

A Pittsburgh dispatch of the 20th inst. states that actually reported sales of Bessemer iron so far this month aggregate about 125,000 tons.

To relieve doubt among collectors of customs as to the classification of crushed or ground corundum Acting Secretary of the Treasury Reynolds has advised the customs collector at Buffalo that corundum in any form in which imported, if it has not lost its commercial designation as corundum, is free of duty under the new tariff law.

The Cleveland Furnace company has blown in a new blast furnace, which will give employment to more than 500 men.

The Pittsburgh Steamship company, which is the marine department of the United States Steel corporation, has placed an order with the Great Lakes Engineering company for three 60-foot steel steamers to cost more than \$1,000,000. Formerly the American Shipbuilding company has received the steel corporation's orders for ships. This time, however, the latter company's rival is said to have underbid it for the contracts.

With the resumption on Monday of nine of the eleven blast furnaces of the Edgar Thomson Steel works, industrial conditions in and about Braddock, Pa., reached normal conditions existing prior to the industrial depression of 1907. The present week will witness practically every plant in and about Homestead, Duquesne, Rankin and East Pittsburgh operating at from 85 to 95 per cent. of capacity. The return of prosperity was also indicated on Monday by the report that all three of the steel rail mills of the Thomson plant have resumed, and will operate six days a week on double time, working over 90 per cent. of capacity. The company announced that within two weeks all of the workmen will be taken on.

The Grand Trunk railroad is in the market for 7500 tons of heavy steel rails.

A very large amount of farm implements and machinery of American make have been sold in northern Mexico during the last few weeks. Some of the largest farms in the world are situated in this part of Mexico, particularly in the state of Coahuila. It is only a few years that modern machinery for cutting and threshing the wheat was adopted for use upon these farms. The demand for up-to-date machinery is constantly increasing. James S. Cotter, who is at the head of an American syndicate which is preparing to place a 300,000-acre tract of land in cultivation, has placed an order for 1500 cultivating plows, 300 breaking plows, 200 cotton drills and 150 corn drills.

It is announced that the plant of the West Penn Steel company at Braddock, Pa., will be put in operation on September 29. About 500 men will be employed.

Pennsylvania as a Wheat State.

Pennsylvania's wheat crop this year exceeds 25,000,000 bushels. This is more than the wheat yield of Oklahoma and is only 3,000,000 bushels less than that of Missouri, although those states talk much of their wheat production. Pennsylvania is such a great producer of other things that its wheat is often overlooked—a crop that this year will re-

turn the farmers probably \$20,000,000. But this wheat crop is not more than half of what it should have been. The average yield an acre is only about seven bushels. It should be close to thirty-four bushels. Proper soil analysis, fertilization and rotation of crops will secure thirty bushels to the acre from almost any Pennsylvania soil. The best handling and securing more than that. But the big yields are had by good farming only, the kind that is done by both hand and hand. One farming need of Pennsylvania is more intense cultivation; others are more science and more legumes in the rotation.—Oil City Derrick.

THE EXPERT LAUNDRESS.

A good many people think that washing is a humble and menial task which any one at all, with no more physical strength and little or no intelligence, may perform. But in this they are greatly mistaken. For the expert laundress has to use her brains in her work quite as much as do many higher paid and more pretentious workers. It is true that many women are not strong enough to do the actual work of washing, but they find a decided advantage if they are acquainted with the methods of the expert laundress.

There is a fine knowledge in the use of the best starches, brands of soap and their application. The effect upon certain textures and the skill involved in methods of bluing, rinsing, sunning and drying are little dreamed of by either the unskilled laundress or the average housewife. From the standpoint of economy there are probably few services that can be rendered a family equal to those of the laundress who understands how to preserve fine garments that are entrusted to her care.

Most colors can be retained by the use of either salt or vinegar in the proportion of a tablespoonful to a quart of water.

As a general rule the lighter colors should be immersed in salt water and the darker shades in water containing vinegar.

Blue is a delicate color, yet any shade of blue may be permanently fixed by being soaked before it is laundered for a half an hour in a bucket of water containing an ounce of sugar of lead.

Green is another color that fades easily, but a lump of alum in the rinse water will usually preserve this. Colored garments in laundering should not come in contact with boiling water or dried in the sun. Soap should not be applied directly to the surface of a garment that has the least color, but should be dissolved in boiling water and allowed to cool before using. Take a brush and carefully apply it to the spots or soiled streaks. Remove them if possible before immersing the garment in the soapy water.

In washing colored clothes strong soaps or alkali like soda or ammonia should never be used. A tub of dependable brand. Even this must be used sparingly.

The expert laundress never uses a washboard, but avails herself of little improvements upon this old time convenience that will enable her to handle garments with ease and care.

Before placing them in a tub, however, she first examines the clothes to assure herself that spots or soiled streaks are not stains. When assured of this fact she dissolves white soap in boiling water and with a brush carefully applies it to the streak or spot. After this piece of the garment is put into the tub she gently soaks the garment in the tub until the water has many times penetrated each portion and examines it again. The same process is repeated if necessary in a second suds, only rubbing gently this time with the hands and soaping again in clean, soapy water.

Then the garment is well rinsed in clean water at least twice.

The whole process should consume as little time as possible in doing the work. When several garments are to be laundered half dozen tubs containing suds and rinsing waters should be prepared before a single garment has been immersed.

The first tub should contain cold water, in which a pint of salt must

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In effect June 1, 1909.

North-bound Cars Lv. Seymour TO
South-bound Cars Ar. Seymour FROM

TO	FROM
6:53 a. m. I	C. 6:30 a. m.
8:13 a. m. I	G. 7:50 a. m.
8:53 a. m. I	L. 8:51 a. m.
9:17 a. m. I	L. 9:09 a. m.
9:53 a. m. I	L. 9:50 a. m.
10:53 a. m. I	L. 10:50 a. m.
11:17 a. m. I	L. 11:09 a. m.
11:53 a. m. I	L. 11:50 a. m.
12:53 p. m. I	L. 12:50 p. m.
1:17 p. m. I	L. 1:50 p. m.
1:53 p. m. I	L. 2:09 p. m.
2:53 p. m. I	L. 2:50 p. m.
3:17 p. m. I	L. 3:50 p. m.
3:53 p. m. I	L. 4:09 p. m.
4:53 p. m. I	L. 4:50 p. m.
5:53 p. m. I	L. 5:50 p. m.
6:17 p. m. I	L. 6:09 p. m.
6:53 p. m. I	L. 6:50 p. m.
7:53 p. m. I	L. 7:50 p. m.
8:17 p. m. I	L. 8:09 p. m.
8:53 p. m. I	L. 8:50 p. m.
10:20 p. m. G	L. 9:50 p. m.
11:55 p. m. C	L. 11:38 p. m.

J.—Indianapolis. G.—Greenwood, C.—Columbus.
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Cars make connections at Seymour with trains of the B. & O. R. R. and Southern Indiana R. R. for all points east and west of Seymour.

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North Bound.

No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
Lv Seymour 6:45am	12:20pm	5:30pm
Lv Bedford 8:00am	1:38pm	6:45pm
Lv Odon 9:07am	2:44pm	7:52pm
Lv Elora 9:17am	2:54pm	8:02pm
Lv Beehunter 9:32am	3:07pm	8:15pm
Lv Linton 9:47am	3:22pm	8:30pm
Lv Jasonville 10:11am	3:42pm	8:53pm
Ar Terre Haute 11:00am	4:30pm	9:45pm

No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Lv Terre Haute 6:00am	11:15am	5:35pm
Lv Jasonville 6:51am	12:08pm	6:27pm
Lv Linton 7:12am	12:30pm	6:51pm
Lv Beehunter 7:23am	12:43pm	7:04pm
Lv Elora 7:38am	12:58pm	7:19pm
Lv Odon 7:48am	1:08 pm	7:29pm
Lv Bedford 9:00am	2:25 pm	8:40pm
Ar Seymour 10:07am	3:35pm	9:50pm

No. 25, Mixed, Leaves Seymour at 2:25 p. m., arrive at Westport 4:10 p. m.
For time tables and further information, apply to local agent, or
H. P. RADLEY, G. P. & T. A.
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Traction Company



In effect June 1, 1909.

Hoosier Flyers leave Seymour for Columbus, Edinburg, Franklin, Greenwood and Indianapolis at: 9:17, 11:17 a. m. and 1:17, 3:17, 6:17, 8:17 p. m.

Dixie Flyers leave Seymour for Crothersville, Scottsburg, Sellersburg, Watson Junction, Jeffersonville and Louisville at: 9:11, 11:11 a. m. and 2:11, 4:11, 6:11, 8:11 p. m.

Local Cars leave Seymour for Louisville and all intermediate points at: 5:54, 7:54, 9:54, 11:54 a. m. and *12:51, 2:51, 4:54, 6:54, *8:54, *11:00.

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Lived 152 Years

Wm. Parr—England's oldest man—married the third time at 120, worked in the fields till 132 and lived 20 years longer. People should be youthful at 80. James Wright, of Spurlock, Ky., shows how to remain young. "I feel just like a 16-year-old boy," he writes, "after taking six bottles of Electric Bitters. For thirty years kidney trouble made life a burden, but the first bottle of this wonderful medicine convinced me that I had found the greatest cure on earth." They're a godsend to weak, sickly rundown or old people. Try them. 50c at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

MILITIA READY

Governor of West Virginia Will Not Stand For Lynching.

Charleston, W. Va., Nov. 8.—Mrs. Alfred Lockhold positively identified Arthur Johnson, colored, at a preliminary hearing at Sutton as one of the men who had assaulted her in her home at Gassaway. She also declared that she was reasonably certain that Hank Johnson, alias Scott Lewis, the man who was saved from the mob by the militia, was a participant in the crime. Both have been held to the grand jury and a company of militia has been ordered by Governor Glasscock to hold itself ready for a call from the sheriff.

Won't Slight a Good Friend.

"If I ever need a cough medicine again I know what to get," declares Mrs. A. L. Alley, of Beals, Me., "for, after using ten bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, and seeing its excellent results in my own family and others, I am convinced that it is the best medicine made for coughs, colds and lung trouble." Every one who tries it feels just that way. Relief is felt at once and its quick cure surprises you. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Hemorrhage, Croup, LaGrippe, Sore Throat, pain in the chest or lungs it's the supreme. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free. Guaranteed by Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

Arrested For Swindling.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—Joseph B. Hardebeck, a commission merchant, was arrested here charged as a member of a band of swindlers who have defrauded banks in the United States and Canada of many thousands of dollars within the last year. Hardebeck was a former business partner of Henry O. West, who was arrested as the leader of the band of swindlers.

Smashes All Records.

As an all-round laxative tonic and health builder no other pills can compare with Dr. King's New Life Pills. They tone and regulate stomach, liver and kidneys, purify the blood, strengthen the nerves; cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Jaundice, Headache, Chills and Malaria. Try them. 25c at Andrews-Schwenk Drug Co.

It is proved by ancient carvings unearthed in Egypt that the bellows were in use for forging fires in the fifteenth century B. C.

S.S.S. THE ONLY REMEDY FOR BLOOD POISON

The first symptom of Contagious Blood Poison is usually a little sore or ulcer, so insignificant that often no attention is given it. But when the blood becomes more fully infected with the virus the mouth and throat get sore, glands in the neck and groin swell, and sometimes ulcerate, forming sores and ulcers, the hair comes out, copper colored spots appear on the body, and where the disease is allowed to remain in the system the poison frequently penetrates deeper and attacks the bones. S. S. S. is the true antidote for Contagious Blood Poison—the only remedy that is able to get at the very root of the trouble and remove every particle of the virus from the circulation; at the same time S. S. S. acts with upbuilding and tonic effect on every portion of the system. As soon as the system gets under the influence of S. S. S. the symptoms begin to disappear and soon a perfect cure is made. S. S. S. can be used in the privacy of one's own home and a permanent cure effected. To aid those who wish to cure themselves at home we have prepared a special Home Treatment book which contains much valuable information to Contagious Blood Poison Sufferers. With the aid of this book and the use of S. S. S. a cure can be effected in every case. We will send this book, and also any medical advice desired free to all who write.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

DEATH AWAITS AT DRAWBRIDGE

Four Chicagoans Plunge Into
the River.

PARTY DISREGARDED SIGNAL

Speeding Auto Dashed Into Open Drawbridge at Jackson Boulevard and Four Persons, Two Men and Two Women, Were Carried Down to Death in Sluggish Stream—Machine Approached the Bridge at Great Speed and Occupants Were Apparently Heedless of Signals.

Chicago, Nov. 8.—When an automobile ran into an open drawbridge late Sunday, four persons, two men and two women, were plunged into the Chicago river at Jackson boulevard. Watchmen on the bridge heard screams and saw a man swimming down-stream with a woman clinging to his neck, after the touring car had disappeared beneath the surface. The cries soon ceased, and in a moment the swimmer and his burden were lost to sight in the darkness. Policemen and firemen on the fireboat Graeme Stewart began a search for the victims within a few moments after the alarm, and preparations were made to drag the river.

The accident occurred at 10 o'clock, when the bridge swung open to allow a tug to pass through. One automobile was halted at the approach to the bridge when a small touring car, bearing two men and two women, approached at high speed. Although the watchman said he signalled, the lights were burning and the warning bell ringing, the car did not slacken its speed. When it got near the watchman shouted a warning. An instant later the car swerved lightly on the brink, plunged over, turned turtle and fell into the water. It sank immediately.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER

Assassination at Mishawaka Without Known Motive.

South Bend, Ind., Nov. 8.—While driving to his home late at night, Enoch Highshaw of Mishawaka was assassinated mysteriously, his body with a bullet hole in the back of the head being found in the morning by his son.

The lad found his father in a half-sitting position in the buggy, his head hanging over the rear wheel. That robbery was not the motive of the assassin is shown by the fact that considerable cash and a valuable gold watch were not taken. The assassination took place three-quarters of a mile from the Highshaw home. An examination of the ground about the spot revealed the footprints of a man, evidently wearing a large shoe. They were traced for several hundred yards, coming to the spot where the murderer evidently hid behind the fence waiting for his victim to come.

By bloodspots found along the roadway it was evident that the horse continued on its way home after the shot was fired. The horse entered the yard and went into the open barn door, where it was found early in the morning. A postmortem examination revealed a 32-caliber bullet in the head below the left ear. It made nearly a complete circle through the man's brain.

When interviewed, Mrs. Highshaw, widow of the murdered man, stated that she knew of no reason for the deed. She said as far as she knew he had no enemies.

CONFESSED BIGAMIST

Rev. Harlan White Admits Having Too Many Wives.

Marion, Ind., Nov. 8.—The Rev. Harlan White, fifty-six years old, three times married, who deserted his third wife at Newaygo, Mich., two weeks ago after drawing \$600 of her money from the bank and went on a visit to his second wife at Osgood, Ind., was arrested in Marion, his former home, and less than an hour later confessed that he is a bigamist and upon arraignment before City Judge Marshall Williams pleaded guilty to the charge.

It is probable that White will be returned to Michigan. The local courts, it is considered, do not have jurisdiction in his case.

Boy Victim of Accident.

Joliet, Ill., Nov. 8.—Ferdinand Zander is dead as the result of a stab in the eye by a pitchfork in the hands of his brother John. The tragedy was accidental. The victim and his brother were feeding stock. The elder was pitching hay to the horses, while the other was carrying fodder. The boy in the hayloft missed his footing and fell with the pitchfork in his hand. One of the tines struck the boy who was below.

Fatal Wreck on Elevated.

New York, Nov. 8.—Four persons, three of whom were railroad employees, were killed and six passengers seriously and a score slightly injured in a collision between a Pennsylvania railroad train and an engine running light on the elevated tracks of the railroad in Jersey City.

Seymour Business Directory

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Millers of Soft Winter Wheat. We grind one million and a half bushels each year. A home product guaranteed to be the best. Blish Milling Co., Seymour, Ind.

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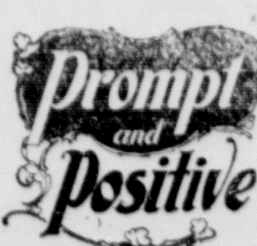
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